













THE  
AMERICAN  
PORTRAIT GALLERY.

WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF  
PRESIDENTS, STATESMEN, MILITARY AND NAVAL  
HEROES, CLERGYMEN, AUTHORS,  
POETS, ETC., ETC.

BY  
LILLIAN C. BUTTRE.

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*STEEL PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS.*

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NEW YORK:

J. C. BUTTRE, PUBLISHER,

48 FRANKLIN STREET.



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J. C. BUTTRE  
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PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,  
205-213 East 12th St.,  
NEW YORK.



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With Biographical Sketches.

VOL. I.

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## PREFACE.

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IN this Gallery we propose to present the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of some of our most prominent Americans, including Presidents, Statesmen, Military and Naval Officers, Clergymen, Authors, Poets, and others, whose talents, energy, and enterprise, while affording an instructive lesson to mankind, seem worthy of being held up as examples for emulation. That the memory of such persons should have its public record is peculiarly proper, because a knowledge of men whose substantial fame rests upon their attainments, character, and success must exert a wholesome influence on the rising generation of the American people; while to those who have arrived at a period in life not to be benefited by lessons designed for less advanced age, it cannot fail to prove interesting.

If the reader shall here find the lives of many who have enjoyed every advantage which affluence and early education can bestow, he may also trace the history of those who, by their own unaided efforts, have risen from obscurity to the highest and most responsible trusts in the land; indeed, it will be found that success has more generally waited upon those who, in early life, were not encumbered with a bountiful supply of "this world's goods."

It is needless to remark on the extended information and delight we derive from the multiplication of portraits by engraving, or in the advantages resulting from the study of biography. Separately considered, the one affords an amusement not less innocent than elegant, inculcates the rudiments, or aids the progress of taste; while the other, useful in its moral effects, unfolding the secrets of human conduct, at once informs and invigorates the mind and improves the heart.

It is, however, from the combination of portrait and biography that we reap the utmost degree of utility and pleasure which can be derived from them. As, in contemplating the portrait of an eminent person, we long to be instructed in his history, so, in considering his actions, we are anxious to behold his countenance. So earnest is this desire, that the imagination is generally ready to coin a set of features, or to conceive a character, to supply the absence of one or the other.



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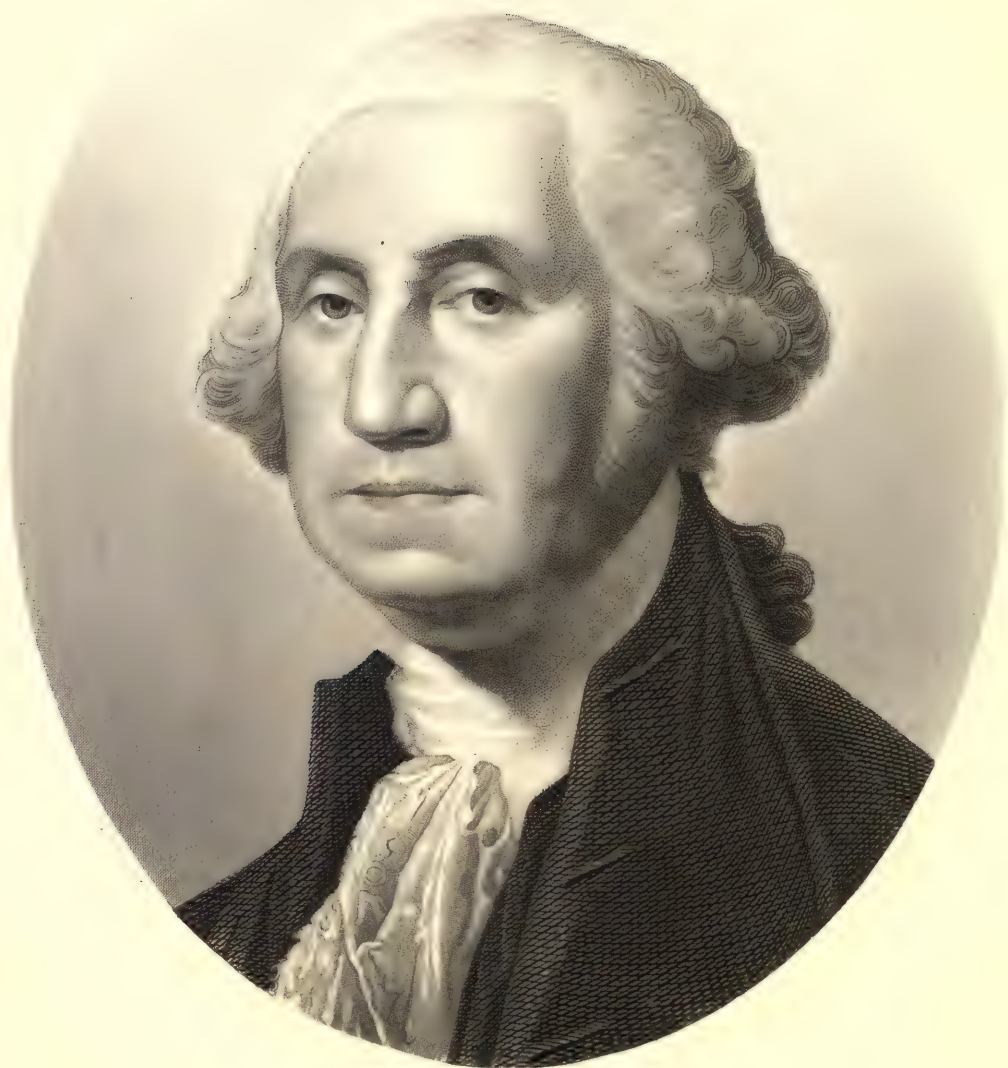
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*George Washington*





## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Our first President, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," was born at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. Left fatherless at an early age, his education was directed by his mother. Before his thirteenth year he had copied forms for all kinds of legal and mercantile papers. His manuscript school-books, which still exist, are said to be models of neatness and accuracy. This habit of exactness, as well as many others formed in his youth, proved of inestimable benefit to him in his after life. The old saying, "The boy is father of the man," was exemplified even in his amusements; his favorite pastimes being of a military character; his playmates were made soldiers, and he commanded their mock parades. He commenced his military career when a little over twenty years of age. At the opening of the French and Indian war he was second in command over the Virginia troops, but soon rose to their full command.

On the 6th of January, 1759, George Washington married Mrs. Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, one of the loveliest and most intelligent ladies of the age. With his wife and her two children he retired to his charming home of Mount Vernon, where they spent fifteen years of uninterrupted happiness. His attention was given to his private affairs, his occupation being that of a large planter, raising wheat and tobacco. The flour made on the estate, and bearing the brand of Washington, passed through the market without inspection. The tobacco was sent to England.

In manner, Washington was formal and dignified; his native reserve, generous style of living, and fondness for the appurtenances of high life, exposed him to the charge of aristocratic feeling. In his personal appearance he was over six feet in height, but graceful and perfectly erect.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Washington, then

## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

a general, was appointed by the second Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, commander-in-chief of the American army, as important and at the same time dangerous a position as a man ever held. As an officer he was brave, enterprising, and cautious, which won for him the title of the American Fabius. His campaigns were rarely startling, but they were always judicious; he exercised equal authority over himself and his soldiers; his capability for great endurance and his calmness in both defeat and victory were remarkable. After long years of fighting, together with the unutterable horrors of starvation and freezing, the war was virtually closed by the surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, 1781. As the British captives, about seven thousand in number, marched from their intrenchments to lay down their arms, Washington thus addressed his troops: "My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy. Let no shouting, no clamorous hurrahs increase their mortification. Posterity will hurrah for us." The army was not disbanded until some time after the treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States had been signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. Washington, after bidding his soldiers an affecting farewell on the 4th of December, and resigning his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis, on the 23d of the same month, hastened to his Mount Vernon home, followed by the thanksgivings of a grateful people.

In the choice of a first President of the United States all turned instinctively toward Washington. With deep regret he again left his quiet home, this time for the tumults of political life. On the 30th of April, 1789, on the balcony of the old Federal Hall, in New York, the temporary capital, he took the oath to support the constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787. The difficulties which beset the new government on every hand were wisely met by Washington and his cabinet. As President he carefully weighed his decisions, but his policy once settled he pursued it with steadiness and dignity, however great the opposition might be. He served two successive terms, and attended the inauguration of his successor, John Adams.

He died in his home at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799, after a brief and severe illness. Europe and America vied in their tributes to his memory. His remains lie in their tomb at Mount Vernon.

"Providence left him childless, that his country might call him Father."





*Geo. G. Meade*

## GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

GENERAL MEADE was born at Cadiz, in Spain, in 1815, where his father was then residing as United States Consul and Navy Agent.

A short time after his birth, however, he came to Philadelphia with his parents, where his boyhood days were spent. At an early age he attended a school at Georgetown, D. C., at that time taught by the late Chief-Justice Chase. After studying a few years at a military academy near Philadelphia, he was appointed to the academy at West Point, in 1831; and after graduating with honor four years later, was appointed second lieutenant in artillery, and immediately ordered to his regiment, then engaged in active service against the Seminole Indians. He was obliged to resign his commission a year later, on account of ill-health, but only to resume service again upon the breaking out of the Mexican war. At the close of the war Meade was brevetted first lieutenant, as an acknowledgment of his bravery, he having distinguished himself on several occasions during the campaign.

In 1840 he married a daughter of John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. He was now engaged in the engineer service in the survey of the northern lakes, but when the call was made for volunteer troops at the commencement of the late civil war, he was ordered east, and assigned, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, to the command of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. At this point his career commenced. His troops, never having had any of the advantages of training, were aptly called "raw recruits." Several months were required to perfect their organization, which was done as far as the circumstances permitted. In the spring of 1862, the corps of which the brigade was a portion, crossed from Washington into Virginia, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. When this army moved upon Manassas, Gen. Meade's brigade was assigned to the Second Division of McDowell's First Army Corps, and remained with it until his brigade was added to the Army of the Potomac on the Pen-

## GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

insula. Meanwhile, his rank in the regular army had been raised to that of major of engineers. General Meade took part in a number of severe engagements, while he was on the Peninsula. He also took an active part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and at the battle of Gaines' Mills he was brevetted for bravery. A wound received at New Market temporarily disabled him, but he was soon again at the head of his division, and greatly distinguished himself during the Maryland campaign. When Gen. Hooker was wounded at Antietam he succeeded him, and commanded the corps with great ability. At Fredericksburg he won great honor in a desperate charge upon the Confederate lines. Two days after he succeeded to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and was promoted to be a major-general of volunteers. On the 28th of June, 1863, he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac by President Lincoln.

His history during the next few weeks will forever be remembered and appreciated by the American people. Overtaking Lee, with the Federal troops, at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, he fought and won this battle of three days' duration, which was the turning-point of the rebellion. The next spring General Grant assumed personal supervision of the army in Virginia, but Gen. Meade continued at its head, and won new distinction by frequent exhibitions of his tactical skill. He was made a major-general in the regular army, his commission bearing date Aug. 18, 1864. Up to the close of the war he remained in command of the Army of the Potomac, and was prominent in the great scenes around Petersburg, which ended the rebellion. Although not as great a soldier as Grant or Sherman, few officers won a higher reputation for ability.

At the close of the war he was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, where it required the tact of the statesman more than that of the soldier, and he proved himself as capable there as he had during the war.

The last five years of his life were passed in comparative quiet in Philadelphia, where he died November, 1872. In social life he was highly esteemed, and possessed easy manners and a fine address. His personal appearance was remarkable, being tall and spare, but well proportioned.

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Edwin M. Stanton



## EDWIN M. STANTON.

PROMINENT among the men who were identified with the late civil war, and who performed lasting service for their country, was the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War. This celebrated lawyer and statesman was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1814. His father was a physician of some eminence who had carried on a successful practice in North Carolina, his native State.

Young Stanton received a good academical education in his native town; graduated from Kenyon College in 1833; studied law under the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, senator for the State of Ohio, who took him into partnership, thus giving him a good start in his legal career. He was admitted to the Columbus bar in 1836, and rose rapidly in his profession. He began practice at Cadiz, Ohio, becoming prosecuting attorney of the county in 1837; but soon returned to Steubenville, where he had extensive practice. In 1848 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., became the leader of the bar, and was often employed in the Supreme Court at Washington. His argument in the case of the Wheeling Suspension Bridge is among the most noted of his efforts during this period.

In the winter of 1857-8 he was selected by President Buchanan to manage a case of interest in California, on behalf of the Government. On his return he commenced practising in the United States Supreme Court at Washington; and was one of the counsel in the Sickles trial. His first appearance in politics was in 1860, when he succeeded Judge Black as Attorney-General; and did his country great service by resisting, as far as possible, the efforts of the secession leaders, then actively engaged in fomenting the civil war that soon after broke out. He went out of office with Mr. Buchanan's administration, March 4, 1861.

On the 13th of January, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of War, and was continued in that position by President Johnson until August 12, 1867, when he was suspended as Secre-

## EDWIN M. STANTON.

tary by the President, but, by order of the Senate, was reinstated in office January 14, 1868. On the 21st of February following, President Johnson made a second effort to remove him, but, by direction of the Senate, he continued in office, and until the failure of the Impeachment trial, upon which he resigned in May, 1868. In 1867 he received from Yale College the degree of LL.D.

When Mr. Stanton entered the Cabinet he was in the maturity of his physical and intellectual powers. He carried into the War Department great capacity for labor, almost incredible powers of endurance, rapidity of decision, promptitude of action, and inflexibility of purpose, all inspired and impelled by a vehement and absorbing patriotism. His labors as war secretary were overwhelming; he slept for months at the office, working till two or three o'clock in the morning, and rising before the sun. His assistant secretaries, men of energy and ability, broke down one after another, but he bore the brunt of the burden with inflexible courage and perseverance, and unequalled ability. His natural energy and impulsiveness of character, the continuous pressure and exhausting nature of his duties, made him often brusque in manner and curt in speech, even to those in whose loyalty, fidelity, and purity he had all confidence. But he seemed ever ready to correct mistakes, and make amends to those whom he had wounded or aggrieved by hasty words or acts. His heart was full of tenderness for every form of suffering and sorrow, and he always had words of sympathy for the smitten and afflicted. Many a sick and wounded soldier, and many a family bereaved by the war, will gratefully cherish the remembrance of his considerate regard.

After his retirement from office, with health shattered by his arduous labors, he was stricken down. His closing hours, however, were brightened by the high appreciation of the Government, and the flattering manifestations of popular regard. He was nominated and appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, December 20, 1869. This unsolicited action of the members of Congress, and the courteous conduct of the President, were approved by a loyal press and applauded by a loyal people. Congratulations flowed in upon Mr. Stanton, and he realized, perhaps for the first time, the hold he had upon the nation, and the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen. But in that moment of triumph he passed from earth, at Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869, to take his place in the hearts and memories of the people, among the most illustrious, honored, and loved of his countrymen.





*Frederic Hallett*

## FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

THE author of "Fanny," "Marco Bozzaris," etc., was born at Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790. His mother, Mary Eliot, was a descendant of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." He acquired a good academical education in his native town. He early evinced a taste for poetry, and in 1809 one of his effusions was published in a New Haven paper. It is said there were some written still earlier than this. In 1811 he went to New York, and entered the banking-house of Jacob Barker, with which he was associated for many years, subsequently performing the duties of a book-keeper in the private office of John Jacob Astor. Soon after the death of that eminent millionaire, he retired to his old home in Connecticut.

In 1813 Halleck's second poem appeared in *Holt's Columbian*, New York, under the signature of "A Connecticut Farmer's Boy." The editor remarked that he did not credit that authorship, for "the verses were too good to be original." His first celebrity in literature was gained when the poetical squibs of Croaker & Co. appeared in the *Evening Post*, in 1819. In the production of these he was associated with his intimate friend, Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of the "Culprit Fay," a man of brilliant wit and delicate fancy. The objects of their quizzing were the politicians, editors, aldermen, and the small theatrical characters of the day. For a long time the curiosity of the town—for such was New York at that time—was greatly excited to know by whom these pieces were written, and the authorship was ascribed, at different times, to various gentlemen. Several of the "Croakers" appeared in the *National Advocate*, published by Noah. "Fanny," which grew out of the success of the Croakers, was published in 1819. Its authorship was for a long time unacknowledged.

Halleck's tour through Europe, in 1822, called forth a reminiscence "Alnwick Castle." In 1825 he became a contributor to Bryant's periodicals, the *New York Review* and *U. S. Review*, where his "Marco Bozzaris" and "Burns" first appeared.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Upon the death of his friend Drake, he wrote the oft-quoted lines to his memory, beginning :

“ Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of my better days !  
None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise.”

“ His poetry, whether serious or sprightly, is remarkable for the melody of the numbers. He was familiar with those general rules and principles which are the basis of metrical harmony, and his own unerring taste taught him the exceptions which a proper attention to variety demands. He understood that the rivulet is made musical by obstructions in its channel. In no poetry can be found passages which flow with more sweet and liquid smoothness ; but he knew very well that to make this smoothness perceived and to prevent it from degenerating into monotony, occasional roughness must be interposed.”

In January, 1864, Halleck broke a long protracted silence by the publication in the *New York Ledger* of a poem called “ Young America,” containing some three hundred lines, composed of lyrics in different measure.

On the 19th of November, 1867, Mr. Halleck died peacefully, though suddenly, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

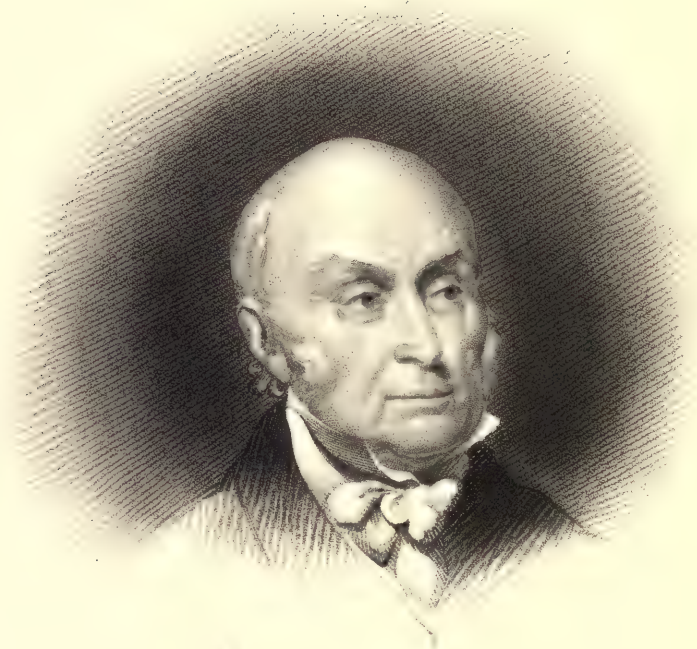
The Halleck Monument, erected at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1869, was the first in honor of an American poet.

In the summer of 1877 a Statue of Halleck was placed in the Central Park, New York.

Halleck’s literary career seems to have ended early, and in accounting for his silence in the latter half of his life, it is said “ that having composed his poems, he retained them in his faithful memory for a great length of time before committing them to paper, revising them, and murmuring them to himself in his solitary moments, and in his enthusiasm heightening the beauty of the thought or of the expression, and in this way attaining the gracefulness of his diction, and the airy melody of his numbers. It is supposed that his time being taken up by the tasks of his vocation, he naturally lost by degrees the habit of composing in this manner, and that he found it so necessary to the perfection of what he wrote, that he adopted no other in its place.”

He was a bachelor, and was as much esteemed by his friends for his social qualities as he was popular with the world as a poet.





*J. Q. Adams.*



## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, and the eldest son of President John Adams, was born in the rural home of his father, in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. The origin of his name was thus stated by himself: "My great-grandfather, John Quincy, was dying when I was baptized, and his daughter, my grandmother, requested I might receive his name. This fact, recorded by my father, has connected with my name a charm of mingled sensibility and devotion. It was filial tenderness that gave the name—it was the name of one passing from earth to immortality. These have been through life perpetual admonitions to do nothing unworthy of it."

His education was commenced at a village school. In February, 1778, his father, John Adams, was sent to Paris, where he was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. Young Adams accompanied him and attended school until they returned to America in August, 1779, and in November he again became his father's companion on his second diplomatic mission to Europe. After applying himself with great diligence to his studies in Paris for six months, he first entered a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. When a manly boy of fourteen, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister at the Russian court, as his private secretary. He discharged the duties of this position satisfactorily for fourteen months, and after a short tour, joined his father in Holland, with whom he visited England in 1783. In 1785 he returned home to complete his education. After graduating at Harvard, in 1788, he entered the office of Theophilus Parsons, afterward the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, with whom he studied for three years. In 1791 he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Boston. In 1794 he was appointed minister to the court of Hague, by Washington, who, in 1797, pronounced him "the most valuable public character we have abroad, and the ablest of all our diplomatic corps."

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The same year he married the daughter of Joshua Johnson, our consul at London, and niece of Thos. Johnson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the latter part of the year he was sent to Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty with the Prussian government.

Returning home in 1801, he was elected to the State Senate, and two years later a member of the Senate of the United States. Having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard College, he discharged these duties until he resigned his seat in 1809. Madison, immediately upon becoming President, appointed Mr. Adams Minister to Russia, where he remained until he and others negotiated a treaty of peace with England. Upon his return home in 1817, Monroe appointed him Secretary of State. He remained in office eight years, and, afterward was chosen to the Presidency by the House of Representatives, on whom the choice had devolved.

John Quincy Adams' administration, 1825-1829, was a period of great national prosperity. During this term the first railroad in the United States was completed, and the Erie Canal opened. The debt was fast diminishing, and there was a surplus of \$6,000,000 in the treasury. Although a man of learning, of blameless reputation, and unquestioned patriotism, he was hardly successful as a President. This was owing greatly to the fierce opposition which assailed him from the friends of disappointed candidates. The combination of these and other causes prevented his re-election, though he had received the nomination of his party.

Two years later, he was returned to Congress, where he remained over sixteen years, thus rendering ten years of public service after he had passed his "threescore years and ten." Even at this extreme age he retained his ability in debate to so great a degree, that he was called the "Old man Eloquent." Mr. Adams is said to have been very genial with friends, but in his public manners there was a coldness, which, unhappily, detracted from his popularity. A more pure-minded, upright patriot never occupied the Presidential chair. "There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams, and never, perhaps, an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed." Many of the most bitter of the assailants lived to look back with deep regret upon the course they had pursued.

Mr. Adams' great worth was gradually appreciated; his fame increased with his age, and at his death he was mourned as a trusted and revered champion of popular rights. He died February 21, 1848.





*D. E. Frazier*



## DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801. His father, Major Farragut, was at that time in the cavalry service of the United States, and an intimate personal friend of General Jackson. Young Farragut's early life was passed on the frontiers, and he always retained the remembrance of their thrilling adventures with the Indians. When a mere child, some nine years of age, he entered the naval service as a midshipman, his warrant bearing date December 17, 1810. He was first on board the *Essex*, under Commodore David Porter, and served with him also in the expedition around Cape Horn, in 1813. This vessel was a terror to the British fleet during the war of 1812.

Midshipman Farragut would have been promoted early but from his extreme youth. On one occasion, when it was found necessary to appoint an acting lieutenant to one of Commodore Porter's captures, David Farragut's name was mentioned, but his appointment was opposed on the ground that he was "a mere boy."

After the war closed he made a cruise to the Mediterranean, on the *Independence*. During the year 1821 he passed his examination, and was recommended for promotion. He was then ordered to the West India station, but did not receive his commission as lieutenant until 1825. From 1821 to 1824 he distinguished himself by his cruise for pirates in the Caribbean Sea. In 1828 he was ordered to the sloop *Vandalia*, which joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil, returning after two years to Norfolk. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, off the coast of Brazil. From 1834 to 1851 he was variously employed, on the West India station, the Norfolk Navy-yard, and with the Home Squadron. From 1851 to 1853 he was Assistant Inspector of Ordnance under Commodore Skinner. About this time a new navy-yard was established at Mare's Island, near San Francisco, California. Commander Farragut was ordered to this post. In 1855

## DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT.

he was commissioned a captain of the United States Navy. In 1858 he was ordered to the command of the steam-sloop Brooklyn, forming a portion of the Home Squadron.

We now arrive at a period when the name of Farragut was made dear to the hearts of the American people. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he left his Southern home, and with his family went to Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The celebrated expedition to New Orleans was fitted out, and Farragut, promoted to the rank of Commodore, sailed as commander of the naval portion. He found every point on the Mississippi River below the city was strongly fortified, but, in nowise daunted by the obstacles in his path, commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson April 18, 1862, and kept up a destructive fire, until the principal vessels were enabled to pass the forts, which they did on the morning of the 24th. On their way up the river they disabled the famous ram Manassas, destroyed thirteen gunboats and three transports, and silenced two batteries. On the 27th General Butler landed his troops above Fort St. Phillips, and on the following day both forts surrendered. In the afternoon Forts Livingston and Pike were abandoned, thus completing the capture of every point of defence commanding the approach to the city.

After the occupation of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut ran several batteries up the river, and for several weeks in 1863 was engaged in blockading Red River and preventing supplies from crossing the Mississippi. He co-operated in the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The downfall of these strongholds ended his operations in that vicinity.

His most brilliant achievement was in Mobile Bay, in 1864, in defeating the Confederate fleet, which was followed in a few days by the fall of the forts and the capture of the place. Nowhere on record can there be found a more brilliant series of operations than these. It raised his fame to the highest point. In December, 1864, he received the thanks of Congress, and the rank of Vice-Admiral created expressly for him; and subsequently that of Admiral, which placed him at the head of the navy.

In 1867-68, in the United States steam-frigate Franklin, he visited Europe, Africa, and Asia, and was everywhere received with the highest honors.

This distinguished hero died at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 14th of August, 1870.





*Chas. P. M. Ham*



## CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE

THE late Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 18th of January, 1798. He was the son of Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, representative of the State of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States. After being graduated with high honors at Princeton College, in 1816, he studied theology under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Charles Wharton, of Burlington; was admitted to deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, on the 4th of July, 1820; and was ordained priest by Bishop Kemp in 1823. He settled in Georgetown, D. C., and became Rector of Christ Church in that place in 1820. While there he made the acquaintance of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, at whose instigation he received, and was induced to accept, an appointment as Chaplain and Professor of Ethics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1825. Two years later he resigned this position, on being chosen Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New York. In the winter of 1831-32 he delivered a series of lectures on the evidences of Christianity as a part of the course of instruction to the students. In these lectures he confined himself to the historical branch of his subject; the chief topics dwelt upon being the authenticity of the New Testament, the credibility of the Gospel history, its divine authority as attested by miracles and prophecy, and the argument in favor of the truth of the Christian faith, to be drawn from its propagation and the fruits it has borne.

In October, 1832, Dr. McIlvaine was consecrated Bishop of Ohio. He was the President of Kenyon College from 1832 to 1840; then President of the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio.

Bishop McIlvaine was a contributor to many religious periodicals, and was the author of several addresses and other publications con-

CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE.

demnatory of the "Oxford Tracts," and in 1855, at the request of the convention of his diocese, published a volume of twenty-two sermons, entitled "The Truth and the Life." "This volume of sermons is a favorable specimen of Episcopal pulpit oratory; the subjects are practical; the treatment is plain and searching; the style at times almost weighty." "They are clear in their doctrinal statements, forcible in their illustrations, and throughout breathe the spirit of the great Teacher."

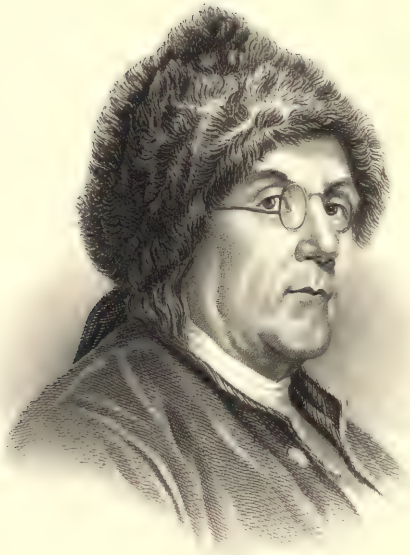
"He was distinguished for the soundness and clearness of his evangelical views, and for the expository character of his preaching. That for which as a preacher he is most eminent is his power of illustrating Scripture, and his mode of doing this shows at once the fulness and accuracy of his knowledge of Scripture, and the transparent simplicity of his conception. . . . In all his preaching he aims to lay broad and deep the foundations of Christian character in strong, clear views of man's sinfulness and need, and Christ's fulness and freeness as a Saviour."

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1853, and in 1858 that of LL.D., from the University of Cambridge. During the late civil war he was an active and earnest member of the Sanitary and Christian commissions, and was chosen to visit England to explain to that government the position of the United States in the great and important question then at issue.

As President of the American Tract Society, Bishop McIlvaine, in 1871, although past the age of three score and ten, crossed the Atlantic to intercede with the Czar of Russia for the religious rights of his Protestant subjects.

He died at Florence, Italy, March 13, 1873.





*Benj. Franklin*

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations, was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. His father, Josiah Franklin, who was a soap and candle maker, emigrated from England, and settled in Boston about the year 1685. He destined Benjamin for the Church, and at eight years of age sent him to a grammar-school, where he remained less than a year. His father, having a family of seventeen children, of whom Benjamin was the youngest son and the fifteenth child, to provide for, found it would be impossible for him to bear the expenses of a collegiate education. After spending a short time in a school where writing and arithmetic were taught, he was called home to assist his father in his business, an occupation which pleased young Benjamin very little. His inclination for books determined his father to make him a printer, and he was accordingly apprenticed to his brother, for whom he worked until his tyranny forced him to break the connection.

The commencement of his literary life, his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, are too well known to require comment. Betaking himself to Philadelphia in 1723, upon his arrival he wandered along the streets eating that memorable roll, and with all his worldly goods stuffed into his pockets; he was observed by his future wife, Miss Read, who stood in her father's door. He soon found employment, but was induced by false representations to go to England the following year. With his usual energy, he went to work at his trade and soon made friends and a good living. He returned to America in 1726. Establishing himself as a printer, he purchased the *Pennsylvania Gazette*; was married in 1730; in 1731, assisted in founding the Philadelphia Library, the first public library in that city. The following year he began to publish *Poor Richard's Almanac*, a work which continued popular for many years. He was chosen clerk of the General Assembly in 1736; became deputy postmaster in Philadelphia in

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1737; invented the stove which bears his name in 1742; proposed the American Philosophical Society, in 1743; established the Academy out of which the University of Philadelphia finally grew, in 1749. He also organized the first fire-company, and suggested the plan of insurance companies. On his retirement from business with a fine fortune, he devoted the most of his time to science, especially to experiments in electricity, the branch of philosophy which had then been least explored. His discoveries are world-renowned; one of the most important being that of a plus and minus, or a positive and negative state of electricity. In 1732, he demonstrated his theory of identity of lightning with electricity by his famous kite experiment in a field near Philadelphia.

He went to England in 1751, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford, and returned to America in 1762. Two years later he again went to England as a Colonial agent. He was a staunch patriot; helped to draft the Declaration of Independence, and was one of its signers.

He was sent as ambassador to France, first investing all his ready money, \$1,500, in the Continental loan. Franklin's influence at the French court was unbounded. Through his efforts France acknowledged the Independence of the United States and sent a fleet to aid them in their struggle for liberty.

Personally, he was a great favorite among his friends. He was dignified, witty, and a charming conversationalist. Dr. Stuber, in his *Life of Doctor Franklin*, gives the following description of him as a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania: "His style in speaking was like that of his writing, simple, unadorned, and remarkably concise. With this plain manner, his penetrating and solid judgment, he was able to confound the most eloquent and subtle of his adversaries. . . . With a single observation he has rendered of no avail an elegant and lengthy discourse, and determined the fate of a question of importance."

Benjamin Franklin, the celebrated philosopher, philanthropist, and statesman, died in Philadelphia, on the 17th of April, 1790, at the great age of eighty-four years and three months, having retained his full powers of mind to the last.

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*Deud Webster*



## DANIEL WEBSTER.

BORN in the town of Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. For his earliest education he was indebted to his mother; he was blessed with a most retentive memory; at fourteen he could repeat several entire volumes of poetry. In 1796 he first enjoyed the privilege of a few months' schooling at Phillips Academy, Exeter, then under the charge of Dr. Abbott. The lad—who in after years, as an eloquent orator and skilful statesman, was to stir the nation and turn all eyes upon himself—was then so bashful that he could not muster courage to speak before his companions. He said, "Many a piece did I commit and rehearse in my own room, over and over again; yet when the day came, when my name was called and I saw all eyes turned towards me, I could not raise myself from my seat." His father, who was a thrifty New England farmer, decided to send him to college, and accordingly young Daniel Webster entered Dartmouth College in 1797.

He writes of this, "I remember the very hill we were ascending through deep snow, in a New England sleigh, when my father made known this purpose to me. I could not speak. How could he, I thought, with so large a family, and in such narrow circumstances, think of incurring so great an expense for me? A warm glow ran all over me, and I laid my head on my father's shoulder and wept."

Completing his collegiate course with high honor, he chose the profession of law, and pursued his legal studies under the direction of Christopher Gore of Boston, afterward Governor of Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1805, and after practising a year in Boscawen, he removed to Portsmouth, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Elected to Congress, he took his seat in the House of Representatives, at the extra May session of 1813. His maiden speech, on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decree, at once raised him to the foremost rank as a debater, the head of American orators. His speeches made while occupying this position are masterpieces, and he soon became the acknowledged leader of the Federal party in New England. Retiring from Congress

## DANIEL WEBSTER.

in 1816, Mr. Webster, for the next seven years, devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. His efforts in the famous Dartmouth College case gave him a prominent place in the front rank of able American lawyers.

On December 22, 1820, he delivered his celebrated discourse at Plymouth on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

In 1823 he again entered Congress, and three years later was chosen United States Senator, which office he filled most acceptably for several years. His great speech of two days in the debate with Mr. Hayne on the right of "nullification," in which he pronounced the familiar words "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," has been declared to be, next to the Constitution itself, "the most correct and complete exposition of the true powers and functions of the Federal Government." In 1825 he was the orator of the day on laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, and again, eighteen years afterwards, on the completion of the monument. In 1839 he made a short visit to Europe. The next year President Harrison appointed him his Secretary of State; and he remained in the cabinet of President Tyler until 1843, when he retired to private life for a short time. In 1845 he was again called to the United States Senate, where he strongly opposed the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico, yet sustained the administration after hostilities had really commenced. On the death of President Taylor and the accession of Fillmore to the Presidency, he called Mr. Webster to his cabinet as Secretary of State. He was filling this responsible office when he died on his fine estate in Marshfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of October, 1852, at the age of seventy years. His death called forth more orations, discourses, and sermons, than any other had since that of Washington.

"Mr. Webster's person was imposing, of commanding height, and well proportioned, the head of great size, the eyes deep-seated, large and lustrous, his voice powerful and sonorous, his action appropriate and impressive. A consummate master of argument, he touched not less skilfully the cords of feeling. On great occasions, with or without preparation, he had no superior." In debate he usually came off more than conqueror, though the opponents with whom he contended were the mightiest intellects in the land. He is said seldom to have enlivened his argument with flashes of wit, but he has, nevertheless, said some keen things, which have been many times repeated. The record of the career of Daniel Webster is one that will always hold a prominent place in the history of the United States.





## ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

THE Lees were a distinguished Virginian family who held a conspicuous position in the history of the United States for two centuries. Richard Lee settled in Virginia about 1666. Two of his descendants, grand-uncles of the Confederate Chieftain, were signers of the Declaration of Independence; one of them, Richard Henry Lee, was the orator of the Revolution.

General Henry Lee, the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame, enjoyed a strong and intimate friendship with Washington, and in his eulogy, delivered before Congress in 1799, occurs the well-known phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His son, Robert E. Lee, the American Confederate General, was born in January, 1807, at the family seat of Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Young Lee passed his early life quietly at home, and at the age of eighteen entered West Point as a cadet. Upon completing his four years' course of studies, he stood number two in a class of forty-six, having the additional honor of having passed the entire course without receiving a single mark of demerit. At the expiration of his cadet term, he immediately entered the service in the corps of Topographical Engineers. In 1832, Lee, then second-lieutenant in the United States Army, married Miss Custis, daughter of George W. Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. For several years he was employed on the coast defences. In 1836 he was made first-lieutenant, and two years later, captain. Throughout the whole of the Mexican War he was Chief-Engineer on the staff of Brigadier-General Wool. His gallantry during the campaign won for him, successively, the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. Perhaps the most notable feature of his service in Mexico was the strong interest taken in the young officer by General Scott, who spoke of his services with hearty approval and the highest praise. At the close of the war, Lee was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, and,

## ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

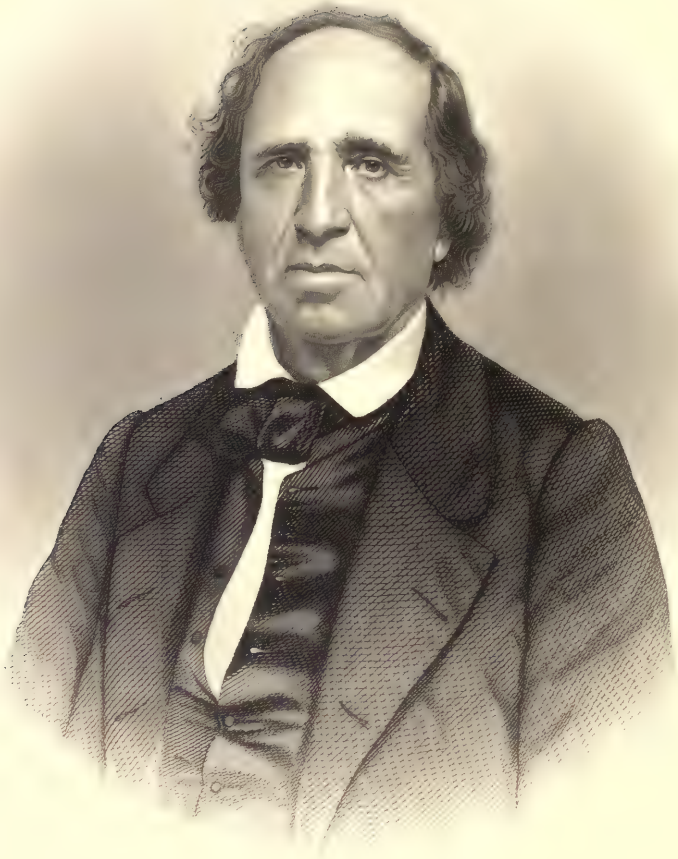
in 1852, was made Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, which position he held until March, 1855, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. In March, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the First Cavalry, the last position he occupied in the service of the United States. Within a month he resigned his commission and united his fortunes with his native State, when seceding from the Union. General Scott had previously expressed his intention of nominating him as his successor, but Lee sincerely believed it to be his duty to act as he did. He at once received the appointment of Major-General, in command of all the military forces in Virginia, and was soon after designated to fortify Richmond, at that time threatened by a formidable Union army under the command of General McClellan, an old companion-in-arms and associate of General Lee. The magnificent strategy he displayed in the Seven Days' fight made him the most trusted of the Confederate leaders.

Although the campaigns he conducted were not always equally fortunate, for three years he succeeded in baffling every attempt to take Richmond, which only fell with the government of which it was the capital, when the Union troops took possession of it after four long years of a fiercely waged war. General Lee now accepted the generous terms of surrender proposed by General Grant. Judging his acts merely from a military point of view, it must be admitted by all that Lee earned a prominent place among the first captains of the age.

In the fall of 1865, General Lee was installed President of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia. His death occurred in that place on the 12th of October, 1870.

“As a man Lee deserved all the respect and affection with which he was regarded. All men admitted his high sense of honor, his unostentatious practice of all the Christian virtues, his true religious feeling, his calm endurance of untoward results, and his quiet observance of the duties of life. Indeed, the key to his action is to be found in the letter to his son, where he says, ‘Duty is the sublimest word in our language.’ No one doubted his purity of motive. In manner, quiet, courteous, and dignified; in morals, irreproachable; in intellect, strong, clear, and self-poised; a gentleman by habit, instinct, and descent; a Christian, not only exact in the observances of his Church, but illustrating his faith by his daily doing; he was one of the few marked men of his time—one of those who are beloved while living, and venerated when dead.”





*James C. Andrew*



## JAMES OSGOOD ANDREW.

JAMES OSGOOD ANDREW, an American clergyman, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born near the town of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, on the 3d of May, 1794. His father, a native of Liberty County, in common with many of his fellow-citizens, took up arms in defense of his country, and was in several engagements under Sumter and Screven. Having lost the greater part of his property in the Revolutionary struggle, he moved to Columbia County, and shortly afterwards became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and subsequently a minister, being, probably, the first native Georgian who entered the itinerant ministry of that church. His mother was one among the first converts to Methodism in Georgia.

Mr. Andrew's recollections of his childhood were associated with his father's farm in Elbert County. He went to a common school, kept by a teacher who made it a practice to give his pupil one or two whippings every day, not for improper conduct, but because he did not hold his pen to please him, or write such a hand as suited him.

He was licensed to preach at the early age of eighteen, and at the session of the South Carolina Conference, was received into the itinerancy, and actively engaged in discharging the arduous duties peculiar to a minister of the Methodist Church. At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Philadelphia, in 1832, he was elected and ordained Bishop. In 1844, the General Conference held at New York, regarding it as a very grave offence that Bishop Andrew had become the owner of a few slaves (being the property of the lady who became his second wife), passed resolutions deposing him from his office, "so long as that impediment remained." The southern delegates considering this a virtual suspension from the episcopal office, and therefore extra-judicial and unconstitutional, entered their protest. The result was a division of the church into two independent jurisdictions, with an equitable apportionment of the

## JAMES OSGOOD ANDREW.

church property. The southern division, at their first conference, resolved that a distinct church be formed, to be known by the style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church South." At this meeting it was also resolved that Bishops Soule and Andrew be cordially requested to become regular and constitutional Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which invitation both of the reverend gentlemen accepted. Bishop Andrew continued to exercise his episcopal functions till 1868, when he retired from active duty on account of age, and died at Mobile, Alabama, March 2, 1871.

Under the somewhat stern exterior, and broad, strongly marked features of Bishop Andrew, there beat a soft and gentle heart; the solemn gravity of his look when in repose, or when performing any ministerial service, would have misled an unpractised eye in judging of his character; a stranger would never have dreamed, that the rugged countenance could soften into beauty, grow radiant with humor, and beam with a magnetic love, as the brightest waters gush from among craggy rocks, and the sweetest flowers bloom amid thorns. He was, both by nature and by grace, gentle as a nurse cherishing her children, soft as a dove cooing to its mate, meek as a Christian praying for his enemies. As a husband, and father, and host, there was the most harmonious blending of authority and love, genial tenderness and parental government with the most affectionate intercourse; an open, hearty hospitality, with the most informal politeness. As a preacher he was somewhat unique. He had no model. He stood alone. He was original, not so much by creative power as by his peculiar style of appropriation. He never dwelt on propositions; he had nothing to do with divisions, firstly, secondly, thirdly, and lastly. He dealt with one great leading idea, and that idea he made to revolve upon its own axis, until every spot of its surface was bathed in sunlight. On some of his favorite themes, when his mind was full, the opening of his mouth was like the letting out of many waters: nor was it a thin sheet turned into spray and descending in mist, but a thundering volume, that rushed and roared and swept on resistlessly.

After retiring from his active duties, having passed his threescore years and ten, it was a beautiful thing to see the old man visit the churches where he had preached; and as he stood up, leaning upon his staff, not as a veteran slumbering on his arms, but a warrior, sword in hand, talking to them in sweet farewell, persuaded that he should see their faces no more in the flesh, and yet inviting them to come on to Heaven.





*W. J. Hill.*

## NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.

THE Willis family trace back their descent to George Willis, who was born in England in 1602, and who was admitted "Freeman of Massachusetts" in 1638. Nathaniel Willis, the grandfather of N. P. Willis, took part in the famous "Tea Party" of 1773. Nathaniel Willis, the father of the poet, was a political publisher and editor. His mother, the daughter of Solomon Parker, of Massachusetts, was a woman of remarkable talents, piety and benevolence. Nathaniel Parker Willis, was born in Portland, January 20, 1807. While in Yale College he published several religious poems under the signature of "Roy," and won a prize of fifty dollars for the best poem, offered by "The Album," a gift-book published by Lockwood.

After his graduation in 1827, he became the editor of *The Legendary*. The following year he established the *American Monthly Magazine* which he conducted until 1831, when, upon deciding to make a long wished-for visit to Europe, he merged it in the *New York Mirror*. An account of the next four years of travelling and adventures is given to the public in his "Pencilings by the way," which he contributed to the *Mirror*.

While in Paris, Mr. Rives, the American Minister, attached him to his Legation, and with this privilege he made, leisurely, visits to the different courts and capitals of Europe and the East. After residing for two years in England, Mr. Willis, in 1835, married Mary Leighton Stace, daughter of the Commissary-General William Stace, and immediately returned to the United States, and spent the ensuing four years in the valley of the Susquehanna. While here in his rural home, "Glenmary," he wrote "Letters from Under a Bridge." A series of financial embarrassments caused him to go to New York, where he established, in connection with Dr. Porter, *The Corsair*, a weekly journal. He made a short trip to England, where he engaged Mr. Thackeray to write for the *Corsair*. While abroad he published a

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.

number of his writings. Finding on his return to New York that his partner had abandoned their project in discouragement, Mr. Willis, with General Morris, established the *Evening Mirror*. His health giving way under this new occupation, he was again compelled to go abroad. Soon after his return, the partners became co-editors of the *Home Journal*, which was better adapted to both, and proved to be an eminently successful enterprise. His second marriage took place in 1845. His wife was the only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, member of Congress from Massachusetts. Sketches of the last years of his life are given in his "Health Trip to the Tropics,"—a description of his journey among the West India Islanders—his "Letters from Idlewild," and in his contributions to the *Home Journal*, written on his journeys. The contributions of Mr. Willis to the different periodicals upon which he had been engaged, have been collected into nine volumes. For a space of about twenty years he had written weekly through these journals, and all his articles are characterized by a keen perception of the affairs of life and the world; and are written with invariable care and finish. The poetry of Mr. Willis is certainly original and extremely musical. The versification of his "Sacred Poems" is remarkably smooth. These poems have gained the author considerable reputation, and form a source of genuine pleasure to the appreciative reader. He had also written a novel, in rhyme, "Lady Jane."

"As a traveller Mr. Willis had no superior in representing the humors and experiences of the world. He was sympathetic, witty, observant, and at the same time inventive. Looking at the world through a pair of eyes of his own, he found material where others would see nothing; indeed some of his greatest triumphs in this line have been in his rural sketches from Glenmary and Idlewild, continued with novelty and spirit, long after most clever writers would have cried out that straw and clay too, for their brick, had been exhausted."

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Willis was a great sufferer, but in spite of the repeated warnings of his physician, he continued his regular contributions to his paper, and finally his oft-expressed wish, "to die in the harness," was fulfilled on the 20th of January, 1867, his sixtieth birthday.





*Edward Everett.*



## EDWARD EVERETT.

THE Everetts were a New England family, honest, hardworking sturdy farmers and mechanics. Oliver Everett, a son of one of the farmers, was for a few years pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and after leaving the ministry, was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk. His son, Edward Everett, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1794. His early education was obtained, almost exclusively, at the public schools in Dorchester and Boston. After spending six months under the tuition of Dr. Abbott, at the Exeter Academy, he entered Harvard College in 1807, the youngest member of the class. He was the chief contributor to a college magazine, and at the end of four years, graduated with the highest honors of his class, having just passed his seventeenth birthday.

The following year he was appointed tutor in the college, and held that position until 1834. Under the influence of his friend and pastor, Reverend J. S. Buckminster, he was induced to select the profession of Theology. Devoting himself to his clerical studies, he won such high regard, that, upon the death of Buckminster, he was appointed his successor in the Brattle Street Church in Boston. While here he wrote his "Defence of Christianity." In 1815 he was invited by the Corporation to become Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard. Accepting the appointment, he was allowed the privilege of travelling in Europe in order to perfect himself for the duties to which he was called. In the fall of 1819, he returned to America after spending a most profitable four years and a half abroad. Shortly after he assumed the editorial charge of the "North American Review," and continued to discharge the duties of that post, in addition to those required of him as a Professor, for four years, when his connection with it ceased, though he still contributed to its pages. In August, 1824, Mr. Everett delivered an address on "The Circumstances Favorable to the Progress of Literature in America," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at

## EDWARD EVERETT.

Cambridge. This at once established his fame as an orator. The same year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was re-elected to his seat in Congress for five successive terms. In 1835, he received the nomination of Governor of Massachusetts, was elected, and continued to fill this office for four successive annual elections. After the expiration of his last term of office, Mr. Everett again visited Europe, and while there received the appointment of resident minister at the British Court. He was successful in his important mission, made occasional addresses at agricultural and other celebrations; and, aside from his popularity as a public man, became personally a general favorite with the leading men of England. The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

After his return to America, he was elected President of Harvard, a position he held until his ill health compelled him to resign it in 1849.

In 1852, President Fillmore called upon him to again enter public life as Secretary of State, the death of Daniel Webster having left that office vacant. The next year he was elected Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts, but was compelled to resign his seat in the spring of the following year, by the command of his physician. Rest restored him, and he now entered upon a new field of labor. He took upon himself the patriotic task of assisting the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association in raising funds for the purchase of the House of Washington, to be held as a perpetual gift to the people of the United States. His Oration on Washington was delivered more than a hundred times, producing for the fund nearly fifty-seven thousand dollars. His address in aid of benevolent institutions won for them at least a hundred thousand dollars. "His reputation as an orator, his graceful action, the charm of his glowing eloquence, the interest of his subject matter, the skill with which he ever blended the useful and agreeable, have always found attention, and when it was found he might be secured at call—for the sake of the patriotic object on which he was bent—applications came to him from all parts of the country."

In 1860 Mr. Everett was nominated for Vice-President by the Union Party, but, as he had anticipated, was not elected. He died suddenly on the 15th of January, 1865. No one of our statesmen have been more deservedly honored.

Mr. Everett's face indicated the scholar and the gentleman; he was erect as a liberty-pole, of perfect mould, pale features, blue eyes, towering brow, grey hair, and with a mouth and chin finely cut.





*Geo. H. Thomas*

## GEORGE HENRY THOMAS.

THE very impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor was General Thomas; the *bear ideal* of the soldier and gentleman. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, July 31, 1816. His father was of Welsh, and his mother of French Huguenot descent. After studying law for some time, he entered as a cadet the Military Academy at West Point, graduating June 30, 1840, and was commissioned as second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and sent to Florida; served with distinction in the Mexican War, where he earned the brevet of Captain, having served with distinction at Monterey and Buena Vista. After serving against the Seminole Indians in 1849-50, he was transferred to West Point as instructor of artillery and cavalry, March 28, 1851. On the 12th of May, 1855, he was appointed to the Second Cavalry as Major, and served with that regiment in Texas, in the Red River and Kiowa expeditions, and was wounded August 26, 1860, near Clear Fork of Brazos River.

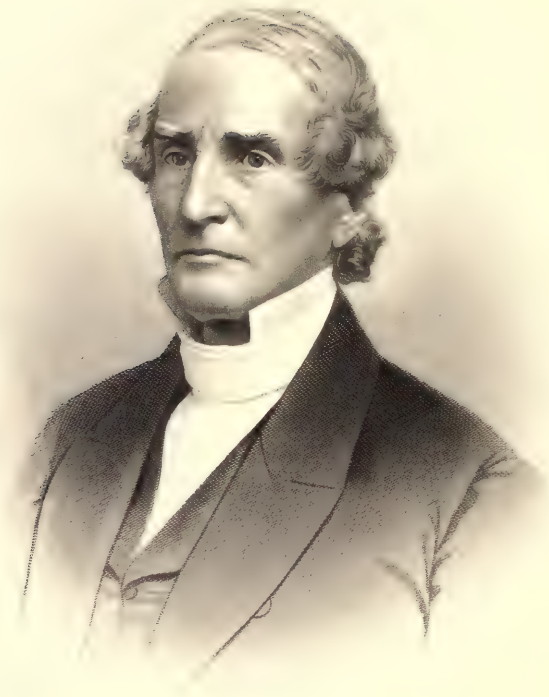
The great civil war found him at his post, true and firm, amid the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birth-place, Virginia. He was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, to remount the Second Cavalry, became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment April 25, and colonel May 3, 1861. He commanded a brigade in action at Falling Waters, July 2, also at Martinsburg, and at Bunker Hill. President Lincoln commissioned him brigadier-general of volunteers, August 17, 1861, sending him to Kentucky in command of a division of the Army of Ohio. There his services were constant and eminent in the highest degree. He won the first battle in the West, at Mill Spring, Kentucky, and from first to last, without a day's or an hour's intermission, he was at his post of duty, rising steadily and irresistibly through all the grades to the one he held as Major-General of the regular army at the time of his death. At Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, and at Chickamauga, where he checked the enemy's advance, standing firm

## GEORGE HENRY THOMAS.

when the rest of the army had been routed; in the battles of Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, siege of Atlanta, assault on Jonesborough, and capture of Atlanta, defending Tennessee against General Hood; winning the battle of Franklin, and by completely routing the Confederate Army at Nashville, he fulfilled the proudest hopes of his ardent friends, and at the close of the war General George H. Thomas stood in the very front rank of our war generals. He received the thanks of Congress for his eminent services, and also from the Legislature of Tennessee a vote of thanks and a gold medal. He was made Major-General, June 27, 1865, and March 11, 1867, was assigned to the command of the Third Military District, under the reconstruction act of Congress, embracing the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. In February, 1868, President Johnson having offered him the brevet of lieutenant-general, he declined the compliment, saying he had done nothing since the war to merit such promotion. He was afterwards for some time in command of the department of the Cumberland, which was discontinued by an order of March 16, 1869, which assigned him to the command of the military division of the Pacific. To this post he soon after repaired, making his headquarters at San Francisco, where he died March 28, 1870. Though he left no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland—numbered by tens of thousands—called him father, and wept for him tears of manly grief.

One of the most striking traits in the character of General Thomas we hold up for the admiration and example of the young; it was his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, to Texas, and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheerfully, and never asked a personal favor, exemption, or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and full of faith in his cause he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own, and no one disputed his right.





*Albert Barnes*



## ALBERT BARNES.

THE above-named illustrious American divine, and author of the series of Popular Biblical Commentaries, was born at Rome, New York, December 1, 1798. He received his education at Hamilton College, from which institution he graduated in 1820, having at that time the intention of becoming a lawyer. Afterward, however, under the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry, he studied with that end in view, at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and three years after his graduation from Hamilton College he was licensed to preach. He officiated in various churches, and in 1825 was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, N. J. Five years later he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he discharged his duties faithfully for many years; his failing health and eyesight causing him to resign his charge in 1867. Mr. Barnes was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and is widely known as an author and commentator. His "Notes" on various parts of the Scriptures, which gained a wide-spread reputation for him, were commenced during his residence at Morristown, and were originally prepared as lectures to his own congregations. He has published notes on Job, Isaiah, and Daniel, while the Book of Psalms was always a favorite study of his. His reputation as a commentator rests principally upon his Notes on the New Testament, comprising the Gospels, the Acts, and all the Epistles. Before his death these notes—in all, eleven books—had reached a circulation of a million volumes, and one of his last acts was a thorough revision of them for a new edition. No other works of this class have ever had so wide a circulation. They have been very generally adopted in the United States and Great Britain, for the use of their Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, for which they are especially adapted. They have been translated into foreign languages, and, partially at least, into the dialects of some of the Oriental nations.

"In his pastoral relations and personal character Mr. Barnes was

ALBERT BARNES.

highly esteemed, as well as for his eloquence in the pulpit. By adopting the habit of writing at an early hour, he was able to prepare the long series of volumes to which the commentaries extend, without any interference with the ordinary routine of his daily duties, all of the volumes to which we have referred having been composed before nine o'clock in the morning.

“His life and works strikingly exhibit the fruits of a pure and keen conscience, and for conscience’ sake he repeatedly declined the well-earned title of Doctor of Divinity.

“His writings are clear, incisive, and plain, richer in matter and method than style.”

He contributed a great many articles to periodicals, and published several other works besides those already mentioned, also several volumes of sermons, and a series of Sunday School question-books.

Near the close of his useful, busy life, when he had himself reached that age, he wrote *Life at Threescore and Ten*, from which the following is an extract. “Most men in active life look forward, with fond anticipation, to a time when the cares of life will be over, and when they will be released from its responsibilities and burdens; if not with an absolute desire that such a time should come, yet with a feeling that it will be a relief when it does come. . . . What merchant and professional man, what statesman, does not look forward to such a time of repose, and anticipate a season—perhaps a long one—of calm tranquility before life shall end; and when the time approaches, though the hope often proves fallacious, yet its approach is not unwelcome.”

On the 24th of December, 1870, the Rev. Albert Barnes went to make a social call on a friend in West Philadelphia, and died suddenly but peacefully, while sitting in a chair. Dr. March wrote in a Memoir attached to Mr. Barnes’ last works: “There has been no other like him in all our American history. I look the world over in vain to find his equal in the rare combination of meekness and courage, quietness and strength, modesty and worth, self-command and self-control, friendship for man and devotion to God, simplicity of private life and power over millions to teach them the word of truth. He has passed away in the glory of his great manhood, in the eternal prime of virtue, faith, and Christian honor.”





*George Wm Curtis*

## GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THIS distinguished American author is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born Feb. 24, 1824. He is a descendant on his mother's side, of Senator Burrill of Rhode Island, who made a well-remembered speech in Congress on the Missouri Compromise Bill. George W. Curtis received his early education in a private school at Jamaica Plains, Mass. When he was fifteen he came to New York with his father and family, where for a year he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house. At the end of that time he returned to his books, continuing his studies until he was eighteen, when he went with his brother to West Roxbury, Mass., where he spent a year and a half on a farm. After this he went to Concord, Mass., where he passed a similar period, engaged in agriculture and study, and enjoying the society of Emerson and Hawthorne.

In 1846 Mr. Curtis sailed for Europe, spending a long time in travelling over the various portions of that Continent, and visiting Egypt and Syria before his return home. Upon his return to the United States in 1850, he published his first book, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." He soon after joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. During the following summer he wrote a series of letters to the *Tribune* from fashionable watering-places, which were subsequently collected in a volume entitled "Lotus Eating."

In 1852 *Putnam's Monthly* was commenced in New York, and Mr. Curtis became one of the original editors and was connected with it until the magazine ceased to exist. He sank his private fortune in attempting to save its creditors from loss by the failure of the publishers, and finally succeeded. Some of his contributions to the magazine were published under the titles of "Potiphar Papers," and "Prue and I."

In the winter of 1852 he entered the field as a lyceum lecturer and met with great success in different parts of the country. He has won

## GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

and now holds a high rank as a popular orator ; having delivered several memorable orations and poems before various literary societies. In the presidential election of 1856 he enlisted with great zeal on behalf of the republican party, as a public speaker. Mr. Curtis was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1860 and of 1864, which nominated Mr. Lincoln ; and in the latter year he became the republican candidate for Congress in the first district of New York, but was defeated. In the winter of 1858 he delivered a lecture entitled "Fair Play for Women," in which he advocated the rights of woman. During this year and the following he wrote "Triumps," a novel, for *Harper's Weekly*, which was afterwards published in a volume. This romance of the foibles and follies of fashionable life is a keen study of American society by a master of refined satire, rich in pure sentiment, and lacking, if at all, only in the power of passionate feeling.

He has been a constant contributor to the current literature of the day for almost a quarter of a century. In 1858 he began a series of "Lounger" papers in *Harper's Weekly* ; and six years later he became the political editor of that journal. He is the author of the "Easy Chair" in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* ; and since the issue of *Harper's Bazar* he has written for it a series of papers on "Manners on the Road, by an Old Bachelor," which were continued weekly until the spring of 1873, a space of over six years.

Mr. Curtis has been quite prominent in politics. In 1862 President Lincoln offered him the post of Consul-General in Egypt, but he declined the position. Two years later he became one of the regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1867 he was elected one of the delegates at large to the constitutional convention of New York, in which he was chairman of the committee on education. The following year he was a republican presidential elector. In 1871 President Grant appointed him one of a commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service ; and he was elected chairman of the commission and of the advisory board in which it was subsequently merged. He resigned his position in March, 1873.

Although Mr. Curtis has written comparatively little in book-form of late years, his various contributions to the periodicals published by the Harpers would fill many a large volume.





*Portrait of Mrs. [Name]*



## MARTHA WASHINGTON.

THE first lady who bore the honors of a wife of the President of the United States was Martha Washington. At the time of her marriage with George Washington, she is described as a small, plump, elegantly-formed woman. "Her eyes were dark, and expressive of the most kindly good nature; her complexion fair; her features beautiful; and her whole face beamed with intelligence. Her temper, though quick, was sweet and placable, and her manners were extremely winning. She was full of life; loved the society of her friends; always dressed with a scrupulous regard to the requirements of the best fashions of the day, and was, in every respect, a brilliant member of the social circle which before the Revolution composed the vice-regal court at the old Virginia capital."

Very little is told of her childhood; she was born in Virginia, in May, 1732. Later, as Miss Dandridge, she enjoyed the best society of Williamsburg. At the age of seventeen, she married Daniel Parke Custis, only son of Colonel John Custis, one of the King's Counsellors for Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Custis took up their abode at the White House, on the bank of the Pamunky River, not far from her father's plantation. There she passed her days most happily until, in the summer of 1757, Colonel Custis died, leaving his wife, at the age of twenty-five, one of the wealthiest widows in Virginia, with the charge of the estate, and the management of the two remaining children of their four.

The meeting of George Washington and Mrs. Martha Custis is well known. They were married on the 6th of January, 1759, and Mount Vernon, for the first time, was graced with the presence of a mistress—one fully worthy to fill that position. Her life here was similar to her former one as Mrs. Custis, for she was again the wife of a wealthy Southern planter.

A devoted mother, domestic in her tastes and habits, yet finding

## MARTHA WASHINGTON.

time to go frequently into society with her husband, the happiness at Mount Vernon appeared unalloyed until the death, in 1773, of her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, a young girl sixteen years of age. Less than two years later, Mrs. Washington was called to endure other trials. For several years she saw little of her husband, who was called first to the Senate of the revolted colonies, and then to the chief command of their armies. She managed her domestic affairs, and each winter made a journey to the camp, where she was an honored guest at the headquarters of the army.

Her only remaining child, John Parke Custis, who also fought in the Revolutionary War, died quite suddenly in 1781, leaving a widow and four little children. The two youngest, a boy and a girl, were adopted by Washington, and brought up in his immediate family.

After the peace of 1783, Mount Vernon became a point of great attraction to distinguished visitors from Europe and the new American States. Mrs. Washington entertained all her guests with dignity and cordiality.

Upon her removal to New York, as wife of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, she retained her former habits, and arranged her larger household upon the model of her Mount Vernon home. Her weekly public receptions were attended by persons connected with the Government, foreign ambassadors, and their families, and by others who held good positions in refined society.

The restraints of metropolitan life were irksome to Mrs. Washington, and it was with sincere joy that the President and his wife turned their steps once more towards their quiet home at Mount Vernon, at the close of a successful administration of eight years' duration.

Washington now devoted the most of his time to the planning and laying out of the city which bears his name. He laid the corner stone of the "White House," named in honor of the former home of his wife.

In December, 1799, Mrs. Washington was called upon to endure, in the death of her husband, with whom she had lived happily for forty years, her last and greatest trial. She followed him a little more than two years afterward.

George and Martha Washington rest side by side, near the bank of the Potomac and the home they loved so well.





*N. Lyon*

## NATHANIEL LYON.

ON the 14th day of July, 1819, Nathaniel, the fourth son and seventh child of Amasa Lyon's family of nine children, was born at their old farm-house in Ashford, Windham Co., Connecticut. Always a studious boy and a warm patriot, he early resolved to enter the army. Having availed himself of the means of instruction at the district school of the town, he completed his preliminary education at an academy in Brooklyn, Ct., and was admitted a cadet at West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1841, with the title of Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Infantry. Lieutenant Lyon's first service was in the Florida War, then drawing to a close. He distinguished himself in the concluding operations in 1842. He was next stationed at Sackett's Harbor, where he employed his leisure moments in reading law and in some other studies.

When the war with Mexico broke out in 1846, he was sent with his company to join General Taylor on the Rio Grande.

Then, joining General Scott's forces, he was with them in the operations against Vera Cruz. He was actively engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and afterward in the actions of Contreras and Cherusco, for his gallantry in which he was made Brevet-Captain. On his return to the United States, he was ordered to California, where for several years he was actively employed in campaigns against the Indians. After spending a part of the winter and spring of 1854 at Washington, he was sent to the Territory of Kansas during the Free-State troubles. Here his time was chiefly passed in service among the Indians of the far West, until his employment in the opening scenes of the civil war, in Missouri. He had previously written a series of articles in favor of the success of the Republican Party in the Presidential election.

On the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, Captain Lyon was placed in charge of the arsenal at St. Louis, where the great forethought he displayed in this command determined the political for-

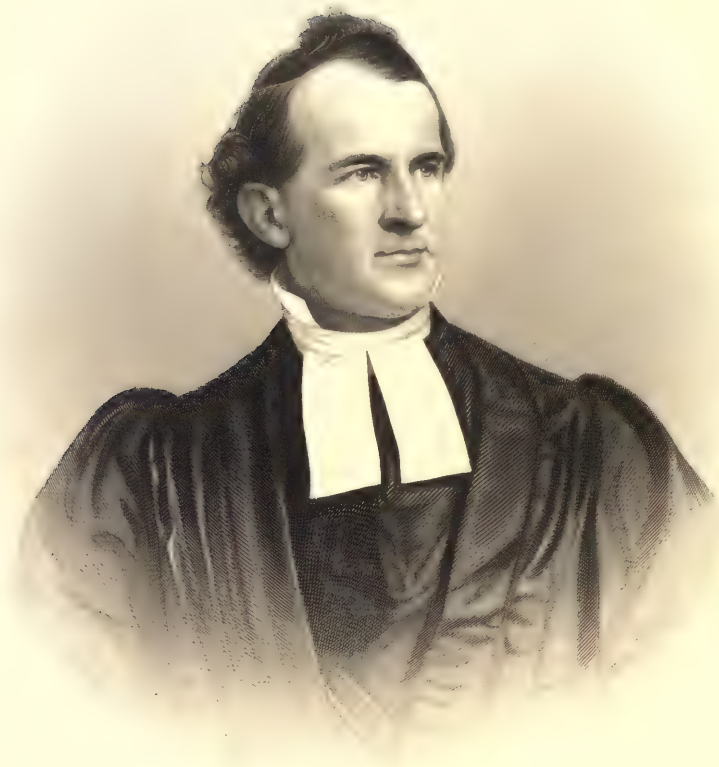
## NATHANIEL LYON.

tunes of the State. In April he was formally authorized by President Lincoln to enroll a force of ten thousand men, citizens of the State. On the 10th of May Captain Lyon himself marched with his Home Guards to break up the encampment of the Secessionists at Fort Jackson, so named in honor of Governor Jackson, who sided with the South in the rebellion. He was successful, General Frost, the commander of the militia, surrendering the whole force as prisoners of war. The next day General Harney arrived and took command in the city, and soon after Captain Lyon was appointed by the President Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Upon the recall of General Harney, the command of the Department devolved upon General Lyon, who took that position on the 1st of June, 1861. Ten days later he held an interview with Governor Jackson, in which the former promised to disband the State Guard and militia if in return the General Government would break up the Home Guard. General Lyon refused the negotiation, whereupon Governor Jackson left for Jefferson City, and succeeded in calling out 50,000 militia, "to repel the invasion of the State." On the 13th of June General Lyon sailed up the Missouri with 15,000 troops for the capital, pursued the rebellious Governor and his associates, who fled before him to Booneville, where they were defeated by him on the 17th. He then marched to Springfield. On the 2d of August he met and defeated the Confederates under McCulloch, at Dug Springs. General Price having joined McCulloch, their combined forces made one four or five times as large as that of General Lyon. Calling in vain for reinforcements, he determined, rather than to abandon Southwest Missouri, to risk a battle under such disadvantages. He accordingly marched to meet the enemy, and attacked them in their camp at Wilson's Creek, on the 10th of August. He fell that day in the thickest of the fight, pierced with three wounds.

Major Sturges, his second in command at the time, spoke of his death as follows: "Thus gloriously fell as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword; a man whose honesty of purpose was proverbial; a noble patriot, and one who held his life as nothing when his country demanded it of him." The remains of General Lyon were carried to his early home in Eastford. Great honors were paid to his memory. He bequeathed nearly all his property, some \$30,000, to the Government, to aid in the preservation of the Union.

1887  
THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CALIFORNIA



*Geo. D. Cummins*



## GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

THE Right Reverend George D. Cummins, D.D., was born in the State of Delaware, December 11, 1822. His early religious associations were with the Methodists. In 1841 he was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. In 1845 he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Lee of Delaware, and about two years later, a priest. In 1850 Princeton College conferred upon him the title of D.D. He had, successively, charge of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va.; St. James's, Richmond; Trinity, Washington, D. C.; St. John's, Baltimore; and Trinity, Chicago. While rector of the last parish, he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and received consecration at Christ Church, Louisville, November 15, 1866.

His low-church views were very decided, and he took occasion to censure the ritualistic tendency and proceedings of some of the churches in the See of Kentucky, and in his letter to Bishop Smith, his senior associate, announcing his formal withdrawal from the Episcopal Church on the 10th of November, 1873, he declared, among the reasons for his course, "that whenever called upon to officiate in certain churches he had been most painfully impressed with the conviction that he was sanctioning and endorsing by his presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the services customary in ritualistic churches, and that he could no longer by participation in such services, be a partaker of other men's sin, and must clear his own soul of all complicity in such errors." It is said that the immediate cause of the secession of Dr. Cummins was the controversy which followed his participation in the ceremony of the Lord's Supper with the members of the Evangelical Alliance, which held their meeting in New York in 1873. This act of religious liberty was construed by a number of Episcopal clergymen, among them Bishop Tozer, as an implied discourtesy toward Bishop Potter, in whose diocese the act was performed. Bishop Potter himself did not complain of it as such, but Bishop Tozer felt called upon

## GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

to deprecate the action of his brother prelate in a short letter which was not intended for publication.

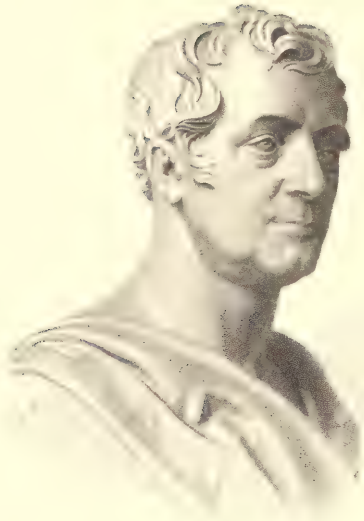
Soon after Bishop Cummins withdrew from his relations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, he issued a call for a meeting of those clergymen who entertained views similar to his own. The first General Council convened in the city of New York, December 2, 1873, where all the necessary steps were taken for the efficient organization of the new denomination, which was to be known as the Reformed Episcopal Church. Services were held in New York, and in other cities by Bishop Cummins. At the second General Council, which convened in New York in May, 1874, Bishop Cummins was elected President.

The Reformed Church adheres to Episcopacy as a desirable form of congregational government, but not in obedience to divine edict. In all respects the Bible is made the sole basis of its doctrines and practices. What are considered doctrinal errors in the Episcopal belief, and especially ritualism in all its forms, are opposed by the members of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Its constitution and canons, after learned discussion, were adopted by the second General Council. A new Prayer Book was also discussed and adopted. Overtures for affiliation having been accepted from the English Free Church, clerical and lay delegates, including Bishop Cummins among the former, were appointed to a meeting of that denomination.

After a brief illness, Bishop Cummins died at his residence at Lutherville, Baltimore County, Md., on the 26th of June, 1876.

Of pleasing manners and address, Bishop Cummins was a fine, erect, clerical-looking gentleman. His head was intellectual, and the expression of his face cheerful and amiable. He was prudent and consistent in all his walks, and sought to make not only his teachings, but his example a source of benefit to his fellow-men. As a preacher, he was earnest and devout. Assured in faith, he preached with the grasp of a learned mind and a fervent heart. His action in retiring from his functions in the Episcopal Church was conscientious and courageous, and in upholding the church he founded, gave to it a zeal and piety which all men must respect.





Washington Irving

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

THE ancestry of Washington Irving in Scotland has been traced back for some centuries, and the race, which was at one time a flourishing one, in the words of Irving, "dwindled, and dwindled, and dwindled, until the last of them, nearly a hundred years since, sought a new home in this New World of ours." This was William Irving, who, with his English wife, reached New York in 1760. Here their son, Washington Irving, was born, on the 3d of April, 1783. Irving's school-days were not as strict as those of most boys, his education being principally superintended at home, by his elder brothers. The extreme delicacy of his health during boyhood and early manhood prevented a close application to his books, and consequently his studies did not progress very rapidly. But his observation of nature, and the odd bits of information gathered in his rambles on Manhattan Island, aided him in his literary career. At the age of nineteen he contributed a number of sketches to the *New York Morning Chronicle*, under the signature of "Jonathan Oldstyle." These articles are the earliest of his productions of which we have any knowledge. After a visit of nearly two years in Europe, on account of his health, Irving returned to New York, and soon after the first number of "*Salmagundi*," a work which obtained a considerable degree of popularity, appeared. But when the humorous "*History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker*," was published in 1809, the author suddenly found himself one of the most popular of American writers. During the war of 1812-14 he contributed to the *Analectic Monthly* a series of biographies of the United States naval officers. At the close of the war he went to Liverpool, to take charge of the commercial house of Irving Brothers, with which he was connected. Upon the subsequent failure of the firm, he turned his attention exclusively to literature, and, with the aid of Sir Walter Scott, brought out his "*Sketch-book*," which won him fame and profit. "*Bracebridge Hall*" and the "*Tales of a Trav-*

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

eller" soon followed. "In all these works there is an elaborate elegance of style, a certain delicacy and sweetness of sentiment, an easy grace of reflection, a happy turn of description. The writer does not draw a great deal on his invention for the characters or the incidents, but he managed to develop both with skill, and, being always a jealous watcher of his own powers, and cautious in feeling the pulse of the public, he looked for new material before the old was exhausted." It is hardly necessary to enter into a minute description of his various productions: the "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus;" the "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus;" "The Conquest of Grenada;" "Tales of the Alhambra;" "Tour on the Prairies;" "Astoria;" "Adventures of Captain Bonneville;" "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography;" "Mahomet and his Successors;" a narration of the rise and progress of Mohammedanism; "Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost;" his last work, the "Life of Washington," etc. Suffice it to say that they served to enhance the reputation of the author, and now hold an undisputed place among the standard American works.

In 1829 Irving was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy in London, and about this time the Royal Society of Literature awarded him one of its gold medals, provided by George IV. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. In 1841 he received the entirely unexpected nomination of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. After representing his country with great success, he was, in 1846, at his own wish, recalled. Retiring to his beautiful home, Sunnyside, on the Hudson, he remained there until his death, which occurred on November 28, 1859. It was occasioned by a sudden stroke of heart disease. He now sleeps near "Sleepy Hollow," which he had rendered so famous. "A more gentle human spirit never inhabited the form of man. Everybody loved him. For more than a year after his burial, the hands of his fair neighbors laid fresh flowers every morning upon his modest grave, at whose head is a small, white slab, bearing only the words, 'Washington Irving.'"

Irving was engaged to a daughter of the late Judge Josiah Hoffman. The young lady died, and he always remained single. A great deal has been said of the influence this had upon his life.





*Bienville*



## JEAN BAPTISTE LEMOINE BIENVILLE.

THE history of the early settlement of the United States, together with the incidents in the lives of the brave men who, leaving home, friends, and all that was dear to them in their native land, came to the New World for the sake of establishing new homes, and civilizing this beautiful, but hitherto unexplored region, will ever be a subject of the deepest interest to the American people. We of the present century, who are now reaping the benefits of their sacrifices and labors, can never fully realize all that they, to whom we are indebted for what we now enjoy, were called upon to undergo, before so great a result could be achieved. Compelled to face dangers and hardships of the most appalling character, some few were recompensed with the fame and fortune for which they sought, but by far the greater number met with misfortune, disappointment, and a resting-place in an unknown grave, far distant from the haunts of man. But it is highly improbable that even a remote conception of the almost miraculous change effected—through their efforts in the first place—in the aspects of the country, ever entered into the wildest dream of the most imaginative one among them.

Among the nations of the Old World which sent out parties to explore and colonize the New, France was well represented. Some of her people had early settled in Canada and claimed it as her property. Here, at Montreal, on the 23d of February, 1680, Bienville, the future colonial governor of Louisiana, was born. He was the son of Charles Lemoine, and the third of four brothers (Iberville, Sauvolle, Bienville, and Châteaugay), all of whom played important parts in the history of Louisiana. He entered the French naval service with his brother Iberville, serving under him in seven voyages. While yet a lad he was severely wounded in a conflict off the coast of New England, in which the French ship "Pelican," 42 guns, commanded by Iberville, successfully encountered three English men-of-war, each of fully equal power with his own.

JEAN BAPTISTE LEMOINE BIENVILLE.

When Iberville, in 1698, founded a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, he took with him his two brothers, Sauvolle and Bienville. Living at a time when permanent settlements were multiplying, though they were still few and far between, these three brothers, after making considerable explorations, were successful in their attempt to form a settlement near the mouth of the great "Father of Rivers." This first one was made at Biloxi, in December, 1699, when Sauvolle was left in command, while Bienville was engaged in exploring the surrounding country. Iberville, who had been to France, came back with a commission appointing Sauvolle governor of Louisiana. He held this office until his death, which occurred in 1701. Bienville succeeded him to the direction of the colony, the principal seat of which was now transferred to Mobile. The year before this Bienville had assisted in constructing a fort fifty-four miles above the mouth of the river. In 1704, he was joined by his brother Châteaugay, who brought from Canada seventeen settlers. About this time a ship arrived from France bringing twenty young women, who had been sent out to be married to the settlers at Mobile. Iberville died soon after; troubles arose in the colony, Bienville was charged with various acts of misconduct, and in 1707, was dismissed from office; but his successor dying on the voyage from France, he retained the command until he was superseded by Lamotte Cadillac, in 1713. He was then made Lieutenant-governor. Quarrels arose between them, and Cadillac sent him on an expedition against the Natchez tribe, hoping he would lose his life. He, however, persuaded the Natchez to build him a fort, in which he left a garrison, and returned to Mobile. Epinay succeeded Cadillac in 1717, and Bienville received the decoration of the Cross of St. Louis. The next year he succeeded Epinay as governor. He now founded the city of New Orleans. During the war between France and Spain, he took Pensacola from the Spaniards, and placed his brother Châteaugay in command. In 1723, he transferred the seat of government to New Orleans. The next year he was summoned to France to answer charges that had been brought against him, and was removed from office. Before leaving the colony he published a code regulating the condition of the slaves, banishing the Jews, and prohibiting every religion except the Roman Catholic. This remained in force until after the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. In 1733, he was re-appointed governor, and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-general. He led three unsuccessful expeditions against the Chickasaws, for which he was superseded. In 1743 he returned to France, where he died in 1768.

17  
MICHIGAN  
CALIFORNIA



*A. A. Scott*

SCOTT'S

## ANDREW HULL FOOTE.

AMONG the many "whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more prominent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman," Andrew Hull Foote. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 12th of September, 1806; and was the son of the Honorable Samuel A. Foote, Governor of Connecticut, and well known in the political history of the country as the mover of the resolution in the United States Senate on the Public Lands, which gave occasion to the celebrated debate on the principles of nullification between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina.

Young Foote early exhibited a strong inclination to join the Navy, and in 1822 entered as midshipman, making his first cruise in the schooner "Grampus," which was attached to the squadron of Commodore Porter and was sent in 1823 to suppress and chastise the West Indian pirates. The next few years were passed on the Pacific Station and in the service of the West India squadron. In 1830 he received a lieutenant's commission. In the following years he cruised in the Mediterranean under Commodore Patterson, on board the seventy-four gun flag-ship "Delaware." Lieutenant Foote was one of a party which, while the ship was cruising in the Levant, obtained leave of absence, and made the tour of the Holy Land. In 1838, as first lieutenant of the sloop-of-war "John Adams," under Commodore Read, during the voyage round the globe, he took part in an attack on the pirates of Sumatra. While on duty at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, in 1841-3, he prevailed upon many of the inmates to give up their spirit-rations, and was one of the first to introduce the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks into the Navy, and continued this effort in "The Cumberland" in 1843-5, besides delivering every Sunday an extemporaneous sermon to the crew. In the latter part of 1849, he was appointed to the command of the brig "Perry," and

ANDREW HULL FOOTE.

ordered to join the American squadron off the coast of Africa. There he proved one of the most efficient officers in the service in the suppression of the slave trade. Captain Foote formed one of the famous "Retiring Board," appointed by President Pierce to inquire into the efficiency of the officers of the Navy. His last cruise was from 1856 to 1858, off the coast of China and Japan. The Chinese, firing upon a boat's crew of his men, he, without waiting orders, assumed the responsibility of avenging the injury. With his twenty-two guns and three hundred men he attacked and breached the celebrated Barrier forts, regular fortifications of solid granite, and garrisoned by five thousand men, of whom four hundred were killed and wounded.

At the outbreak of the great rebellion he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He superintended the outfit of the blockading squadron until he was transferred to the Western waters. There receiving great assistance from the energetic Fremont while in command, the building of the gunboat fleet progressed rapidly; and at length, on the night of the 5th of February, 1862, the gallant flag officer steamed away from Cairo, so silently that the nation hardly knew that he was gone until his cannon were heard at the walls of Fort Henry, then held by the Confederate General Tilghman, with about six thousand men. Commodore Foote, with seven gunboats, arrived near the fort on the 6th, and opened the bombardment about noon. After a vigorous cannonade of an hour and a quarter the fort surrendered, and the land forces took possession. He then returned to Cairo, and prepared for an assault on Fort Donelson. During this attack he was severely wounded in the ankle. Though on crutches, he proceeded down the Mississippi with his fleet, and a number of mortar-boats, to besiege Island No. 10, which he succeeded in reducing on the 7th of April. He continued his indefatigable operations until the 9th of May. He had been gradually sinking under the effects of his wound, and was obliged to relinquish the command to Captain Davis.

In July, President Lincoln appointed Captain Foote a Rear-Admiral—ranking fourth on the active list. When the Bureau of Construction was established, he was put at its head; on his way from New Haven to Washington to be commissioned, he was presented, by the leading citizens of Brooklyn, with an elegant sword. On Admiral Dupont's being relieved from his commission of the South Atlantic blockade squadron, Admiral Foote was appointed to succeed him. While on his way to this post he was taken sick and died in New York City, on the 26th of June, 1863.



*John Russell Bartlett*

## JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT.

THIS well-known American author was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 23d of October, 1805. He was educated in Canada, and at Lowville Academy in the State of New York. He was placed in a banking-house at an early age, and was for six years cashier of the Globe Bank, Providence. In 1837 Mr. Bartlett removed to New York, and entered a large commission house in that city. The business proving unsuccessful, he turned his attention from commercial pursuits, and with the aid of Mr. Charles Welford, established a book-store for the importation and sale of choice foreign works. In those days there was no better or more popular resort for literary men than the book-store of Bartlett & Welford. He became an active member of the New York Historical Society, and was for many years its Foreign Corresponding Secretary. In 1842 he also, in conjunction with the Hon. Albert Gallatin, founded the American Ethnological Society, of which he was for several years the Corresponding Secretary. The meetings of the Society were frequently held at his house, No. 1 Amity Place, and were well attended by the cultivated residents of New York and vicinity. Travellers of intelligence, and distinguished literary gentlemen visiting the city, were invited to these gatherings, and were always welcomed at his hospitable home.

In 1849, Mr. Bartlett retired from the book business, and the next year was appointed, by President Taylor, commissioner to fix the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He remained in this service until January, 1853, making surveys and explorations, accompanied by elaborate astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological, as well as geological, and botanical observations; but for want of the necessary means he was obliged to suspend operations, and return home before the boundary line was fully completed. In 1854, he published a narrative of his explorations, and the incidents which occurred during those three years. "This work of Mr. Bartlett is replete with interest, from the



JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT.

novelty of the region visited, and the happy manner in which he has jotted down his observations. The style is simple and unpretending, and all the more graphic and attractive on that account. The incidents—many exciting, some amusing, others humorous, and all entertaining—evidently were recorded while they were fresh in the mind of the author; and in the same fresh way they will reach the mind of the reader." Previous to this he had published the "Progress of Ethnology," and "A Dictionary of Americanisms; A Glossary of Words and Phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States."

In 1855, Mr. Bartlett was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, to which office he was re-elected annually for seventeen consecutive years; on one occasion receiving every vote polled in the State, being upwards of twenty-five thousand in number, from four political parties.

His contributions during this period have been chiefly of a local nature connected with the State. Upon assuming the duties of his office he made an examination of the records which extend back to the foundation of the city of Providence, in 1636, by Roger Williams and his associates. Finding the old manuscripts in a perishable condition, he recommended the General Assembly of the State to have them put in order and the records printed. His plan met with the approval of that body and authority was given him to arrange the State Papers in books, so as to be accessible, as well as to edit and print the State Records. He began his labors and brought out a volume of the Records every year, the tenth and last ending with the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the State in 1792.

In 1866, Mr. Bartlett issued a work entitled "The Literature of the Rebellion," a catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to the late Civil War. With few exceptions the works described are in the collection of Mr. Bartlett. In 1867 was published in large quarto, and illustrated with portraits, his work entitled "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers who have rendered distinguished Service to their Country in the Contest with the Great Rebellion of the South."

We may also mention a costly work in four volumes, being a catalogue of the valuable library of Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, in the collection of which Mr. Bartlett rendered important aid.

The fourth edition of his "Americanisms," revised and enlarged, was issued about Christmas, 1877, by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

His long and valuable services in behalf of his native State, as well as in the furtherance of the various societies with which he is connected, deserve to be held in grateful remembrance.





Devotly your friend  
Geo. D. Prentiss

## GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.

THE poet and journalist, George D. Prentice, was born at Preston, Connecticut, on the 18th of December, 1802. His school life began at an unusually early age, but during the period between his ninth and fourteenth years he was kept at home to work upon the farm. At the end of that time, his parents wishing him to have a collegiate education, placed him under the instruction of a Presbyterian minister. Young Prentice's ready perception and remarkable ability to commit to memory placed him, in a short time, on an equal footing with many boys who had enjoyed far greater advantages. His progress in his studies was so rapid that in six months he was fitted to enter any New England college. His means not admitting of his commencing the collegiate course at once, he took charge of a village school when only about fifteen years old, and taught it for two successive years. In 1820 he entered the Sophomore class at Brown University.

After graduating, Mr. Prentice taught school for a while, and then turned his attention to the study of law, with the intention of following that profession. He was admitted to the bar, but did not engage in practice, the editorial desk presenting sufficiently greater attractions to lead him to abandon his first plans. Soon after becoming of age he took charge of and edited "The New England Weekly Review," at Hartford, a literary journal which he conducted for two years.

When his connection with it ceased, he was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Whittier, some of whose early poems had been contributed to its columns.

Removing, in 1830, to Louisville, Kentucky, he became editor of the "Louisville Journal," a daily newspaper. During his connection with it he won a high and widespread reputation for political ability, for earnest, able editorials, and for wit and satire. "The Louisville Journal" has always been a supporter of the cause of education and of literary interests in the West. It hence became, in accordance

## GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.

with the known tastes of the editor, a favorite avenue of young poets to the public. Several of the most successful lady writers of the West were first known through their contributions to the "Journal." His "Prenticiana; or, Wit and Humor in Paragraphs," became widely known and very popular. His own poetical writings are numerous. Many of these first appeared in his "Review" at Hartford. The reputation they gained for him was hardly less than that of his Wit and Humor.

During the civil war he warmly maintained the cause of the Union, though his two sons, his only children, joined the secessionists. One of them was killed in an engagement at Augusta, Kentucky. The other, Clarence J. Prentice, is still living. At the close of the war Mr. Prentice found that his active days were about over. He had parted with the ownership of the "Journal," but still worked on in the old way. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was troubled with a partial paralysis of his right arm. After a year or more of feeble health, and a severe sickness of a few days' duration, he died at Louisville on the 22d of January, 1870.

Mr. John James Piatt, a friend of Mr. Prentice, has, since his death, gathered his poems in a volume, together with a biographical sketch. Among his best known poems are "The Flight of Years," "The Closing Year," "The Dead Mariner," "Written at My Mother's Grave," etc. The following description is taken from Mr. Piatt's sketch:

"In person Mr. Prentice was slightly above the medium stature, with a figure, when in vigorous health, inclined to stoutness. His features were not regular, but his face was for the most part pleasing; often, when animated, it seemed handsome. His head was finely shaped, having a particularly noble and impressive forehead. His hair was black but somewhat thin, retaining its blackness until quite late in life. He had dark brown eyes, rather small, full of light and sparkle when he was in a happy mood, though they could express fierceness and severity. His voice was low and agreeable in its general tone. Among strangers he was apt to be reserved, sometimes embarrassed; but with chosen friends his conversation was fluent and free—often full of characteristic brightness and humor; at other times, when touching the loftier themes of poetry and philosophy, seriously sweet and eloquent."





## FLETCHER HARPER.

IN noticing the career of Fletcher Harper, we naturally connect his name and fame in intimate association with his elder brothers, his life-long fellow-workers in the foundation and establishment of the great publishing house, which yet perpetuates their union in its designation Harper & Brothers.

The story of their lives is a memorable one. The family in America derives its origin from James Harper, who came from England about the middle of the last century. His son Joseph, married Elizabeth Kolyer, a woman of superior character. Of this union were born the four brothers—James, in 1795, John, in 1797, Joseph Wesley, in 1801, and Fletcher, in 1806. James chose the profession of a printer, and was apprenticed to Paul & Thomas of New York, whose editions of the Bible, and Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated by the admirable woodcuts of Dr. Alexander Anderson, remain a valued memorial of their enterprise. John soon followed in the same vocation, in the office of Mr. Seymour. In 1817, the two brothers commenced business for themselves, in a small building in Dover St., under the firm of J. & J. Harper. The first book which they printed was "Seneca's Morals," in an edition of 2,000 copies for Evert Duyckinck, a well-known New York publisher. The first publication which bore their own imprint was Locke's "Essay upon the Human Understanding." The younger brothers, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher, following the elder, became their apprentices, and in due time, the one in 1823, the other in 1825, became partners in the firm, which bore its first designation till 1833, when it was changed to its present style. Their place of business, after several migrations, had in the meantime been removed to Cliff Street, on a portion of the property now occupied by the greatly enlarged establishment. On that spot the business was developed. It was conducted with the most regular industry and steady pursuance of fixed plans. The diligent, successful printers, studying the demands of publishers, naturally grew into publishers themselves. In the republication of the Waverley Novels, and continued through the best authors of fiction,



## FLETCHER HARPER.

the publication of the classical school-books of the late Dr. Charles Anthon, and in their extensive series, "The Family Library," they found lucrative avenues to their growing prosperity.

The character of the members of the firm was developed with this success. This has been happily described by one who began life with one of them as a fellow apprentice, the venerable Thurlow Weed. "The brothers," says he, "though harmonious and congenial in sentiment and sympathy, each possessed an individuality, physical and mental, distinct from the other. James, although a thorough and earnest business man, was never grave or serious, mixing up with the most important duties of the office, stories and jokes. The second brother, John, was grave and quiet, rarely taking part in general conversation, but his judgment was always sought and taken upon important business questions. Wesley was small in stature, and so modest and retiring in manner and habit, as to be almost unnoticeable; but he was a man of mind and culture, whose sterling qualities were appreciated by all who knew him well. Fletcher, now the only survivor (this was written in 1876), plays, as Charles P. Clinch said of the late Charles L. Livingstone, 'The gentleman all the year round.'" Mr. Weed might also have characterized him as pre-eminently the man of business—quick in perception, sagacious in judgment, resolute in carrying out his plans to a successful issue.

Years rolled on in the steady routine of the daily life of the firm, hardly diversified by the burning of the entire printing establishment, in December, 1853. The business was continued in a neighboring large warehouse, till the present vast fireproof building in Pearl Street rose on the ashes of the old. In this new structure the routine was resumed with the same noiseless forms, while new enterprises in publishing were engrafted on those of earlier date. The most important of these may be said to have been chiefly indebted to the sagacity of Fletcher Harper. This was the development of their periodical publications, the "Monthly" Magazine and the "Weekly," to which was added his own favorite project—the "Bazar."

All the members lived to see the great house stand substantially as it does to-day. The first, whose departure was to break the charmed circle, was James, who, in the unabated vigor of health, was suddenly fatally injured by being thrown from his carriage, at the entrance to the Central Park. This was in March, 1869. The death of Joseph Wesley occurred the next year, in February; that of John in April, 1875. Fletcher did not long survive; he died on the 29th of May, 1877.





*Phil. H. Sheridan*

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN

## PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

PROMINENT among the heroes of our late Civil War, was the General familiarly known as Phil. Sheridan. This brave officer was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1831. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and in July of that year, was assigned to the 1st Infantry as brevet second lieutenant. He was ordered to Texas where he served until 1855, when he joined the 4th Infantry, and going to the Pacific Coast he served in Washington and Oregon Territories until the fall of 1861. From December of that year, to March of the following one, he was assigned as chief quartermaster and commissary of the Army of the Southwest. He afterwards served, in like capacity, on the Staff of General Halleck, in the Corinth campaign. In May he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and took part in the successful expedition to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville, Mississippi. In June he defeated Forrest's cavalry. Taking command of the 2d brigade of cavalry, he repulsed and defeated a superior Confederate force under Chalmers, at Booneville, in July. For his gallantry in this fierce engagement he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers.

In September he was transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and commanded General Gilbert's left division at the battle of Perryville.

In the advance to Murfreesborough, in December, he led a division under General McCook, and much of the successful issue of the battle of Stone River was due to him. In this battle he rose to the rank of major-general of volunteers. The signal service rendered at the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, by Sheridan, added still further to his renown. When Grant was promoted to be lieutenant-general he applied for the transfer of Sheridan to the East, and appointed him chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, where he routed the Confederate cavalry in several engagements.

## PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

In the battle of Winchester, Sheridan defeated Early. The fruits of this victory were five cannons, six or seven thousand small-arms, and five thousand prisoners. The loss of the Confederates was not less than seven thousand. He pursued General Early, who retreated to Fisher's Hill. Here a battle ensued on the 21st of September. It was waged with varying success until evening. The Confederates were then driven from their intrenchments in great confusion. Eleven hundred prisoners were taken, sixteen pieces of artillery, besides wagons, horses, &c. In a week Sheridan had destroyed half of Early's army, and sent the rest "whirling up the Valley of the Shenandoah." To prevent any further raids upon Washington from this direction, he devastated the region so thoroughly that it was said, "If a crow wants to fly down the Shenandoah, he must carry his provisions with him."

Early was quickly reinforced, and under cover of a dense fog surprised the Union army at Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, and drove it in confusion. Sheridan heard the cannonading at Winchester, thirteen miles away. Putting spurs to his steed, he never stopped till, his horse covered with foam, he dashed upon the battle-field shouting, "Turn, boys, turn; we're going back." His presence rallied the men, and, attacking the Confederates, who were busy plundering the captured camp, they routed them with great slaughter.

Though Sheridan had lost seventeen thousand men, he had virtually destroyed Early's army. This campaign, of only a month's duration, was one of the most brilliant of the Rebellion. The thanks of Congress were bestowed upon the army and its gallant leader, and on the 8th of November he was appointed major-general of the regular army. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, where he gained a decisive victory, and captured upward of six thousand prisoners at Sailor's Creek, in April, 1865. Finally, in co-operation with General Grant, he compelled the surrender of General Lee, the trusted leader of the Confederate army. Near Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, the remains of the army of Virginia laid down their arms and turned homeward. This affair ended the war.

During the next two years General Sheridan performed most valuable service in Texas and Louisiana. He enforced the Reconstruction Acts, for which he was removed by President Johnson in August, 1867. In September he was transferred to the Department of the Missouri. In March, 1869, he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri.





*W. A. Miller*

## WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN

WM. H. MILBURN, "the blind preacher," was born in Philadelphia, on the 26th of September, 1823. His father, who was a merchant, meeting with reverses in fortune, moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1837. The family was originally from Maryland.

When Mr. Milburn was a lad about five years of age, the unfortunate accident occurred which resulted in his blindness. This cut him off from most boyish sports, and he became absorbed in reading. His passion for learning was early exhibited, and in his new Western home his time was divided between his duties as clerk in his father's little store and his studies. He read, or spelled out, various authors, and became sufficiently acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages to enable him to enter in 1839, the Freshman class of Illinois College, then under the Presidency of Dr. Edward Beecher. All was prosperous until his health suddenly gave way, near the close of his last collegiate year, and he was compelled to relinquish his studies. Led by his religious associations he engaged in the service of the Methodist Church, as an itinerant preacher. Through his early years young Milburn had listened with the deepest interest to the stories told by the travelling Methodist ministers who made his father's house a resort. Under the impression received from these conversations, and the teachings of his parents, he joined the Church when he was fourteen, with the intention of becoming a preacher; and some six years later he entered the service for which he had considered himself destined.

During the summer of 1843, he traversed a region of one thousand miles in extent, preaching on every Saturday and Sunday, and three or four times during the week. On his twentieth birthday he was admitted as a "travelling preacher" to the Illinois Conference. This mode of life had a favorable effect upon his health, and he was enabled to continue on the various Western Circuits for twelve years. In 1846 his marriage took place. The same year he became Chaplain of Congress. In 1847, he went to the South, and labored in Montgom-



WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN.

ery, Mobile, and elsewhere. After spending about six years in the State of Alabama, he removed to the city of New York, where he became a popular lecturer. He was re-elected chaplain of Congress, and held the office until March, 1855. In 1859 he visited England, in company with Bishop Simpson and the Rev. Dr. McClintock, and delivered lectures in the chief cities to crowded audiences. During that year he published "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life," and in the following year "Pioneers, and the People of the Mississippi Valley."

Mr. Milburn delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, entitled, "Sketches of the Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley." Among his other lectures are "Songs in the Night, or the Triumph of Genius over Blindness;" "An Hour's Talk About Women;" "The Southern Man;" "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags;" "Symbols of Early Western Character and Civilization." These lectures were delivered in all the principal places in the Union. Two of his more recent ones are, "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," and "What a Blind Man Saw in California." "His nearly total loss of sight, while it excited the sympathy of the public, made no demands upon their indulgence or forbearance. On the contrary, the lectures were always spirited, and enlivened with the fruits of various mental acquisitions, adding one more to the many honorable examples of 'the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.'"

At one time he was pastor of the Pacific Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, and afterward at the John Street Church, in New York. He subsequently became an Episcopalian. He was ordained deacon in 1865, and priest in 1866, by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. In 1871 he returned to the Methodist communion.

"In the pulpit he has an eloquence beyond his words. To think that he is blind, and still able to conduct an entire church service, is to fill the mind with thoughts approaching veneration. Presently his soft, sweet voice recites a hymn, and then a chapter from the Bible. You miss the books, but there is a new fascination in the sacred words spoken from the memory of the eloquent blind man. His sermon is equally impressive. It has all the characteristics of an extempore address, and is, in truth, delivered but slightly from memory. He is not boisterous and declamatory, like most of the Methodist ministers, but proceeds calmly, tenderly, and always eloquently. His effort is to be entirely natural, and to touch the heart rather than to amaze the mind. At times he shows great depth of feeling with his subject, and becomes more animated in his delivery!"





Yours affectionately  
C. M. Gedgwick —

## CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK.

MISS SEDGWICK has herself traced her ancestry to Robert Sedgwick, who was sent by Oliver Cromwell as governor or commissioner to the Island of Jamaica. One of his descendants, Theodore, rose to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was a Federalist, a delegate to the old Constitutional Congress, a supporter of the Constitution, and a member of the first Congress after its adoption. He married the daughter of Brigadier-General Dwight, an officer in the old French War. In 1785 they removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where on the 28th of December, 1789, Catharine Maria, the sixth child and second daughter, was born. Their oldest son became a distinguished lawyer and politician.

Miss Sedgwick's childhood passed happily at home, studying at the little district school, until at the age of thirteen she was sent to a boarding-school, and again at fifteen to another one in Boston. After her father's death, in 1813, she superintended the education of the young ladies and girls in the families of her intimate friends, and continued to do so with eminent success for half a century.

In 1822 she commenced her career as an author. Her first work, "A New England Tale," which was commenced as a tract, but extended to the size of a novel, appeared anonymously. Her second novel, "Redwood," was republished in England, and translated into the French, Italian, and Swedish languages. In 1827 "Hope Leslie," one of the most popular of American novels, was published. The Reverend Dr. Greenwood pronounced it the best of her three works, and in the "North American Review" wrote as follows: "In all, there is the same purity and delicacy; the same deep and solemn breathing of religion without parade, and of piety without cant or censoriousness; the same love of the grand and lovely in nature, together with the same power so to express that love as to waken it up ardently, devotionally in others; the same occasional touches of merry wit and playful satire; the same glowing fancy; and, spread through all, and regulating all, the same good sense, leading to a right appre-

## CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK.

hension of human motives, restraining genius from extravagance, giving an air of reality to the narrative, and securing our constant respect for the narrator."

Miss Sedgwick published several other novels, which met with the uniform success that had attended her previous productions. She also became greatly distinguished in a series of practical tales, which she wrote for the purpose of illustrating the ordinary events of everyday life and manners with a moral, and to suggest the improvement of social relations and the development of individual character.

In 1838 Miss Sedgwick accompanied her brother, Mr. Robert Sedgwick, and his wife, on a tour through portions of Europe. Upon her return to America she published an account of her European visit containing interesting notices of English life, sketches of the literary people and other celebrities whom she met in various places, and many other items of interest.

Miss Sedgwick wrote much for the periodicals, and continued her literary occupations until within a few years of her death, which occurred when she was in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She died in her native place, one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, on the 31st of July, 1867. Here Miss Sedgwick's life was principally passed. A lover of nature in all its forms, she took an unceasing delight in her garden, not confining her attention alone to her flowers, but taking a practical interest in the vegetables and fruits. She was a most valuable member of society. Her frequent breakfast parties were long remembered by those who were favored with an invitation. She greeted her guests with a cordial warmth which set old and young, rich and poor, equally at ease, and entertained them by her sprightly conversation. Miss Sedgwick was actively connected with the Women's Prison Association of New York, and the "Isaac T. Hopper Home," for the reception and employment of women discharged from prison. She was, indeed, a friend to the poor, sympathizing with them, and supplying their wants to the best of her ability; visiting prisons and public institutions, and personally ministering to the sick and suffering. Her friend, Mrs. Kemble, wrote: "Perhaps the quality which most particularly distinguished her from other remarkable persons I have known was her great simplicity and transparency of character—a charm seldom combined with as much intellectual keenness as she possessed, and very seldom retained by persons living as much as she did in the world, and receiving from society a tribute of general admiration."





Sam Houston

## SAM HOUSTON.

THE early years of this soldier and statesman were spent in a far different manner and place, and with companions utterly unlike those of the majority of our public men. Sam Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, on the 2d of March, 1793. His father, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, died when his son was quite young. Soon after his death, his wife, an intelligent and energetic woman, removed with her family to Blount County, Tennessee, at that time the limit of civilization. Their new home was within a few miles of the Cherokee country, and young Houston took up his abode with the Indians of that tribe. It has been more than hinted that he absconded, his strong predilection for this mode of life leading him to pass about three years with them, living after their own fashion. At the end of that time he suddenly returned to his family, but still retained and seemed to do so throughout his life, a preference for the wild freedom of savage life to that of civilization, with its irksome restraints as well as comforts and luxuries. But his few years' exposure to a life of adventure, with the wild men born and trained to it, inured him to hardship, and proved a most beneficial experience in preparing him for his future career as a soldier. After serving as clerk to a country trader, and keeping school for a short time, he abandoned both pursuits; and, in 1813, during the war with Great Britain, enlisted in the army as a common soldier. He served under Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians, and fought with a courage that won the admiration and friendship of his general. He succeeded in distinguishing himself so highly, that at the close of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant. Resigning his commission in the army in 1818, he studied law in Nashville.

About this time his political life began. He held several minor offices in Tennessee, and, in 1823, was chosen member of Congress, and held this position for four years, at the end of which time he was elected Governor of the State of Tennessee. In January, 1829, he

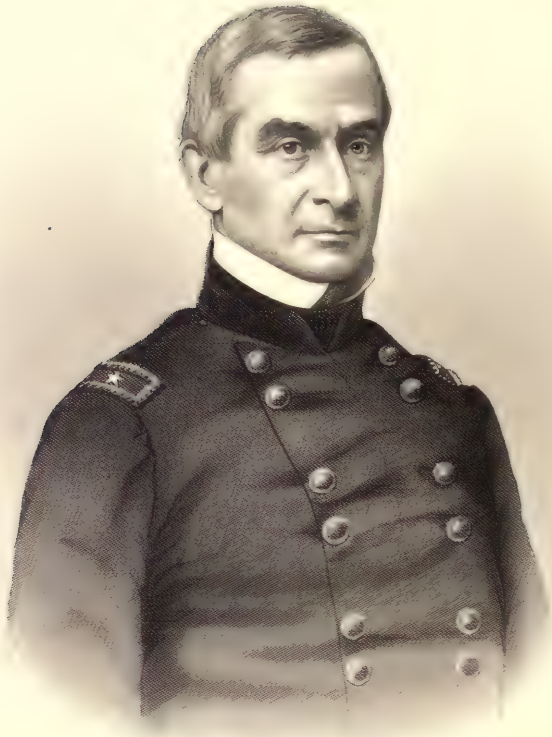


## SAM HOUSTON.

married the daughter of an ex-governor; and in the following April, for unexplained reasons, resigned his office, left wife, home, and all, and went to take up his abode among the Cherokees in Arkansas. The chief of that nation adopted him as a son, and he was formally admitted as a chief. Some of the government agents had been in the habit of practising frauds upon the Indians; Houston, becoming acquainted with the facts, went to Washington for the purpose of exposing them. He succeeded in procuring the removal of several agents, but this got him into difficulties with their personal friends, and he became involved in several lawsuits; so he was indeed glad to return to his adopted people. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention during a visit to Texas, in 1833, and after the rejection of the result by Santa Anna, he was made commander-in-chief of the Texan army. He conducted the war with great ability, and brought it to a successful termination by the brilliant and decisive battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, in which he put to rout the entire Mexican army, and achieved the independence of Texas. Santa Anna was taken the day after the battle. He was disguised as a countryman, and surrendered himself as a common soldier. As he, with the officer who had captured him, passed the Mexican prisoners, they unwittingly betrayed his secret by saluting him as their President. Upon coming into the presence of Houston, who was seriously wounded, Santa Anna exclaimed that that general was born to no common destiny, for he had conquered "the Napoleon of the South."

In October of the same year General Houston was inaugurated first President of the Republic of Texas, and was re-elected in 1841. He retired from office before his favorite scheme of annexing Texas to the United States was effected. After the annexation he was United States Senator. While in the Senate, true to his old friends, he was a warm advocate of justice and humanity to the Indians. In 1859 he was elected Governor of Texas. He opposed the secession movement, but retired into private life when he found opposition was useless. He died in Huntsville, Texas, in July, 1861. General Sam Houston was described as being tall, and straight as an Indian, and of perfect proportions; his countenance commanding, with sharp gray eyes, and nose like the beak of an eagle. He was no ordinary man, for though entirely self-taught he had few superiors in debate or in battle. In both capacities he displayed such good sense and courage, that he won the high regard of his countrymen, a people ever ready to honor those to whom honor belongs.





*Robert Anderson.*

## ROBERT ANDERSON.

ROBERT ANDERSON was born near Louisville, Kentucky, June 14th, 1805. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1825, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. During the Black Hawk War, in 1832, he was Inspector-General of the Illinois volunteers, and the next year was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and became instructor and inspector at West Point. He became aid-de-camp to General Scott in 1838; in April of that year received the brevet of captain, earned by his gallantry in the Florida War. He afterwards served as assistant adjutant-general, having the rank of captain; but on being promoted to the captaincy of his own regiment, he relinquished the office in 1841.

He was actively engaged through the whole Mexican War, and was severely wounded in the attack on El Molino del Rey, while forcing an entrance into that strong position. For his gallantry and intrepidity in this action, he was breveted major, September, 1847. In October, 1857, he was promoted a major in the First Regiment of Artillery, a position which he held on the breaking out of the Civil War.

Early in December, 1860, Major Anderson was ordered to relieve Colonel Gardiner in command of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor. On the 19th of that month, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and soon commenced hostile demonstrations. Moultrie was out of repair, garrisoned by only sixty men; reinforcements were denied them, and hostilities daily grew more imminent. On the night of the 26th, Major Anderson dismantled the fort, spiked its guns, and conveyed its garrison and stores to Fort Sumter—an octagonal, casemated fortress of great strength. Events drifted fast to a crisis. At half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, Major Anderson was notified that the batteries under command of General Beauregard would open on Fort Sumter in one hour. Accordingly, at half-past four o'clock, the first blow at the heart of the Union was struck. As the fire of the enemy became warm, it was found that every portion of the fort was exposed to the mortars, and shells burst in every direction. At six o'clock P.M., Sumter's fire ceased, but that

## ROBERT ANDERSON.

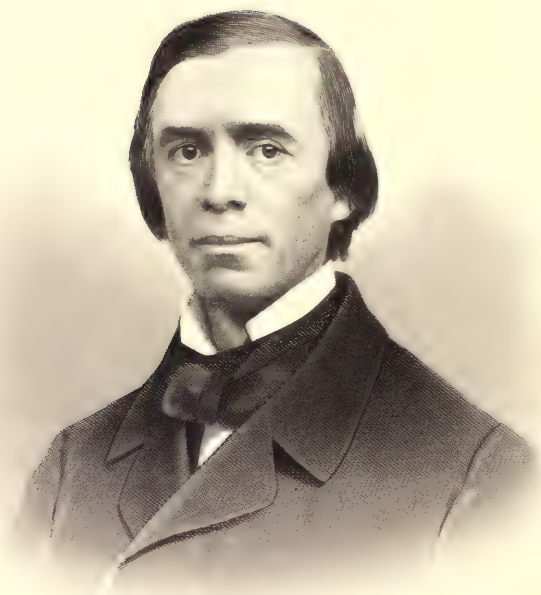
of the enemy was kept up all night, with little cessation. At seven o'clock the next morning Sumter reopened her fire. An hour after, the officers' quarters caught fire, and the work of the guns was necessarily slackened. By noon, the whole roof of the barracks was in flames, the magazine emptied, and the doors closed; but as the fire spread, the powder had to be thrown overboard. The flag-staff was cut, and the flag then nailed to the cut piece, and raised upon the ramparts. At this time, both officers and men were compelled to lie flat upon their faces, and hold wet cloths to their mouths to avoid suffocation. At one o'clock, P.M., the flag of Fort Sumter was drawn down, and the fort was surrendered on honorable terms.

On the 15th of April, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter, and after saluting his flag, embarked for New York, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. On the 22d, he received the thanks of the government for his conduct at Fort Sumter, and on the 24th of May, he was appointed brigadier-general in the volunteer service of the United States. He was assigned to the Department of Kentucky, which he assumed the command of on the 21st of September, and issued a spirited proclamation, calling upon Kentuckians of all parties to assist in repelling the invaders of the State. He relinquished his command in October, and returned to New York. In June, 1862, he was made a colonel and brevet brigadier-general of the regular army of the United States, and in 1865, the rank of brevet major-general was conferred upon him.

Major-General Robert Anderson died at Nice, France, on the 26th of October, 1871. His health had been broken by long service in the army, and by the hardships and anxieties he endured while holding Fort Sumter, where his constitution received a severe shock, from which he never recovered, and he had sought relief in the mild climate of Southern France and Italy.

In personal appearance, General Anderson was about five feet nine inches in height, his figure well set and soldierly. His complexion had been swarthy, but his severe illness had changed it to decided paleness. His eye was dark, but full of fire and intelligence; his nose somewhat prominent. He was very courteous and gentlemanly, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulation went well together. He was noted for being firm and dignified in conversation, and at the same time perfectly agreeable to all with whom he came in contact. The memory of this Christian soldier and gentleman will ever be cherished by his countrymen.





*Sincerely,*

*Thos. Starr King*

## THOMAS STARR KING.

THOMAS STARR KING takes his rank among eminent American divines and authors as a man of rare genius, originality, and eloquence. He was born in New York City, in the month of December, 1824. His father, Rev. Thomas F. King, was a distinguished Universalist clergyman of New England. In 1828 he settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where his son Starr, as he was called by his friends, received the elements of an English education at a private school, and also acquired a considerable acquaintance with the French and Latin languages before he reached the age of ten years.

In 1835 his father went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, to take charge of the Universalist Society at that place. Here young King attended the Bunker Hill Grammar School, and afterward the Winthrop School. The illness of his father, and the straitened circumstances of the family induced him to become a clerk in a dry-goods store in Charlestown. In 1859 his father died, leaving his wife entirely dependent for support upon her son, who was then but fifteen years old. At once relinquishing—for the present, at least—all hope of entering college, for which he had been preparing with the view of becoming a minister of the Gospel, he devoted his time and earnings to the care of his mother. About a year after the death of his father, some of his friends succeeded in obtaining for him an appointment as assistant teacher at the Bunker Hill Grammar School, which position he continued to hold until 1842, when he became principal of the neighboring West Grammar School of Medford. The following year he left this situation for a clerkship in the government employ, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. During the intervals from his duties as a school-teacher, and in the Navy Yard, he diligently continued his studies.

In 1846 Mr. King, having previously preached to a small Universalist Society in Boston, was ordained, and succeeded the Rev. Dr.



### THOMAS STARR KING.

Chapin as pastor of the church at Charlestown, formerly presided over by his father. He remained here for two years, when he was called to take charge of the Hollis Street Congregational Church in Boston. He occupied this station until 1860. In April of that year he sailed for San Francisco, to take pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in that city. He became at once a most decided favorite. His genial temperament, good-humor, and ready wit won the hearts of his people. His exertions in behalf of the Union, and his uncompromising stand taken against the Rebellion, greatly influenced the popular opinion in California. The last four years of his useful life were spent at San Francisco. He died there on the 4th of March, 1864.

As a public speaker, Mr. King happily combined elegance with energy. The occasional addresses and popular lectures he delivered gained him an extended reputation, and he was in great demand as a lecturer. Among his literary productions were various review articles, published in Dr. Ballou's "Universalist Quarterly." He was the author of an elaborate work "marked by his peculiar enthusiasm and eloquence," entitled "The White Hills; their Legends, Landscape, and Poetry." This is a description of the mountain scenery of New Hampshire. It is written "with the fancy of a poet, the minute observation and enthusiasm of an ardent lover of nature, and the spiritual insight of a philosopher." The book was published in 1859, and was illustrated by pictures of the scenery from sketches by Mr. Wheelock. Immediately after Mr. King's death, a volume of selections from his review articles and theological discourses was published in Boston, bearing the title, "Patriotism and other Papers." It was prefaced by a biographical sketch of the author, by his friend Mr. Richard Frothingham, the historian. He has since narrated Mr. King's career more at length in a spirited memorial volume, entitled "A Tribute to the Memory of Thomas Starr King."

**"The great work laid upon his two-score years,  
Is done and well done. If we drop our tears  
Who loved him as few men were ever loved,  
We mourn no blighted hope nor broken plan.  
With him whose life stands rounded and approved,  
In the full growth and stature of a man."**





*Geo. T. Morris*

## GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE American poet whose name heads this sketch was born in Philadelphia in October, 1802. Removing to New York at an early age, he wrote for the New York Gazette and the American, and contributed verses when he was in his fifteenth year. In 1823 he, together with the late Samuel Woodworth, commenced the publication of the New York Mirror, and continued it with great success for several years. It was a representative of the best literary, dramatic, and artistic interests of the day, and among the contributors to its pages were numerous writers of distinction. In 1843 Mr. Morris, in conjunction with Mr. N. P. Willis, began to publish The New Mirror. It was successful, but was only continued for about a year and a half, when Mr. Morris and Mr. Willis, assisted by Mr. Hiram Fuller, established the Evening Mirror, a daily. At the close of 1845 Mr. Morris commenced a new weekly journal, The National Press, which he conducted for nearly a year, when he was joined by his old friend and partner, Mr. Willis. Changing the name to that of the Home Journal, they continued to edit it until within a short time of Mr. Morris's death, which occurred at New York City, July 6, 1864. "The uniform success of his newspaper enterprises was due to his editorial tact and judgment, his shrewd sense of the public requirements, and his provision for the more refined and permanently acceptable departments of literature. Good taste and delicacy always presided over the journals conducted by Mr. Morris."

Mr. Morris was at one time a Brigadier-General in the militia of the State of New York. One of his earliest productions was the drama of "Brier Cliff," a play founded upon events of the American Revolution. It was performed forty nights in succession in a New York theatre, and proved quite a pecuniary success to the author. In 1842 he composed the libretto of an opera, "The Maid of Saxony," which had a run of fourteen nights at the Park Theatre.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris, or, as he has been termed, the "Song-writer of America," produced his popular odes and lyrics at intervals during his literary career. They were written for a wide diversity of occasions, temperaments, and modes of feeling; and his ballads, patriotic songs, and songs on other topics have been set to music and sung in the Old World and in the New. "Mr. Morris had an easy command of rhythm and metre. His verses are music to the ear as well as poetry to the inward sense. They are not such verses as feebly suit existing melodies, but such as would of themselves inspire and reward the musical composer, and could not fail to prescribe and enforce at his hand each its appropriate style of treatment. They commonly seize on the one central idea of the occasion or theme, give perfect unity to its expression, and group around just those subsidiary thoughts that render it more emphatic."

"In many a street, lane, and alley, in those days, might be heard from barrel-organs, hurdy-gurdys, bag-pipe, and fiddle, aye, and from grand pianos, too, played upon by fair fingers, on still summer evenings, windows half-open to allow the melody to stream through screens formed by flowers and foliage, that famous song, 'Woodman, spare that tree;' such was the popularity of Morris's songs."

Willis, in a letter to Graham's Magazine, said: "Mr. Morris is the best known poet of the country—by acclamation, not by criticism. He is just what poets would be if they sang, like birds, without criticism; and it is a peculiarity of his fame that it seems as regardless of criticism as a bird in the air. Nothing can stop a song of his. It is very easy to say that they are easy to do. They have a momentum, somehow, that it is difficult for others to give, and that speeds them to the far goal of popularity—the best proof consisting in the fact that he can at any moment get fifty dollars for a song unread, when the whole remainder of the American Parnassus could not sell one to the same buyer for a shilling."

Let us describe the man. He was about five feet two. His face was genial and pleasant. Short, crisp, dark, curly hair, thinly streaked with silver threads, encircled a high, well-formed forehead, beneath which was a pair of bright, twinkling black eyes. The nose was well-shaped, and the mouth and chin cast in delicate moulds, the latter being slightly dimpled, and the complexion fresh and fair.





*Charles Sumner*

## CHARLES SUMNER.

THE great Massachusetts Senator "was the last of the great triumvirate of anti-slavery Senators who succeeded that other trio of the earlier and darker epoch. The work of the later three, Seward, Chase, and Sumner, was incomparably greater and more beneficent than that of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. It is a curious fact that Mr. Sumner took his seat in the Senate on the day that Mr. Clay, the last of the elder three, left it forever. The two men typified the two eras of our politics. Henry Clay was the great compromiser. Charles Sumner was one of the most uncompromising men that ever lived."

Charles Sumner, the son of Charles Pinckney Sumner, was born at Boston, January 6th, 1811. After graduating from Harvard in 1830, he entered the law school under the tuition of Judge Story, and being admitted to the bar in due time, at once obtained a large practice. In 1837, he visited Europe where he remained three years, studying and travelling, and enjoying social intercourse with the most distinguished men of the day. He brought back from his trip "a wealth of information, a sincerity of devotion to freedom, a ripeness of culture, an earnestness in the pursuit of truth, and an independence of character such as have been rarely given to American statesmen." On his return to America he resumed the practice of the law, but did not take much active part in politics till the annexation of Texas was proposed, when he opposed it in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall on the Fourth of July, 1845, entitled the "True Grandeur of Nations." Cobden considered this to be the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace. When Daniel Webster resigned his seat in the Senate to become President Fillmore's Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner succeeded him as United States Senator. His numerous speeches and orations have been collected and published. The following was written near the commencement of his political career: "He has great power of condensation, without the wearisome monotony which often

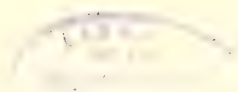


## CHARLES SUMNER.

accompanies the writings and sayings of close thinkers and rigid reasoners. There is a vigorous and graceful stateliness, an easy felicity, a fastidious accuracy, and an imperial dignity in his style, which is both commanding and fascinating. There is a vast breadth of comprehension and a vast depth of meaning in his matter. . . . His orations are written with great care. They abound with allusions to the sayings and doings of the ancients, and manifest deep research and profound thought. His brilliant arguments at the bar have elicited unbounded admiration, and his model manner of delivery enhances the value of his eloquent appeals." This is more recent: "We have in our possession many of Mr. Sumner's speeches; and we confess that, for depth and accuracy of thought, for fulness of historical information, and for a species of gigantic morality which treads all sophistry under foot and rushes at once to the right conclusion, we know not a single orator, speaking the English tongue, who ranks as his superior."

In his political course Mr. Sumner was ever a strong advocate of anti-slavery, and for years delivered speeches and labored zealously in its behalf. "There were censures of his taste, of his epithets, of his rhetoric, of his style, while he was doing a giant's work in rousing and saving a nation. How many a critic points out the defects of St. Peter's! And St. Peter's remains one of the grandest temples in the world. He loved duty more than friendship, and he feared dishonor more than any foe. He measured truly the real forces around him, and he saw more clearly than any American statesman that ever lived the vital relation between political morality and national prosperity."

After the delivery of his famous speech, "The Crime against Kansas," in 1856, he was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, Senator from South Carolina, and so severely injured as to be unable to resume his public duties for three or four years. Indeed he never fully rallied from the blow. He appeared in the Senate for the last time only the day before his death. His grave is in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. "It is a pleasant spot on a little path just to one side of the main road, which runs from the chapel to the tower. A great oak rises a little before you get to the grave, and throws its kindly shade over the statesman's resting-place. No magnificent monumental shaft with elaborate epitaphs marks the spot where the great Senator sleeps, but a plain white tablet, only a foot or so in height, with the brief inscription, 'Charles Sumner, born Jan. 6, 1811, died March 11, 1874; informs the stranger that he stands before the grave of a giant.'"





*Admiral PAUL JONES*

## JOHN PAUL JONES.

No name is more celebrated among naval heroes than that of John Paul Jones, that brave, intrepid man, who rendered such good service in the war for American independence. "Such men were required by our country in the time of her utmost need. Had higher rewards and honors than she conferred, been at her command, they would have been bestowed. She treated him as one of those illustrious men whom she regarded as having rendered the most eminent and enduring service; and his vindicated fame will live as long as her revolutionary story shall exist in the records, or dwell in the memory of mankind."

John Paul Jones was born at Arbigland, on Solway Firth, Scotland, on the 6th of July, 1747. He went to sea at an early age. While still quite young, he was placed in command of a vessel in the West India trade. His brother, who died in Virginia in 1773, left him considerable property, and he settled down for a short time to a quiet life.

When the war broke out, John Paul—for such was his original name—offered his services to Congress, and was made a first lieutenant in the navy on the 22d of December, 1775. In gratitude to General Jones of North Carolina, who had strongly recommended him, he assumed his name. His first expedition was under Commodore Hopkins against New Providence. On this cruise, he himself hoisted the American flag, being the first time that it was raised on board of a public vessel in commission from the Continental Congress. He was next placed in command of "The Providence," with which in six weeks he took sixteen prizes. In 1777 he was ordered to Europe; and in February, 1778, received from Count D'Orvilliers the first salute ever paid to the American flag by a foreign man-of-war. In April he scaled the walls of the fort at Whitehaven, and spiked 38 cannon there. His crew having plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk of the family plate, Jones bought it from them and returned it. After a successful cruise along the coast of Great Britain, he returned to Brest.

## JOHN PAUL JONES.

He was detained in France until August, 1779, when he sailed to intercept the Baltic fleet. Upon his discovery of the fleet his memorable action against the "Serapis," occurred off the coast of England. His ship was the "Bon Homme Richard" (Goodman Richard). He had given it this name in honor of Dr. Franklin, whose sayings as "Poor Richard" he greatly admired. As the enemy carried heavier guns, he lashed the two vessels together. The muzzles of the guns touched, and the gunners, in working their pieces often thrust their ramrods into the port-holes of the other ship. For two hours they fought hand to hand with musket, pike, and cutlass. The "Bon Homme Richard" was old and rotten, and soon became almost unmanageable. Water poured into the hold. Only three of the guns could be worked. Grenades were thrown on the "Serapis" and flames burst out in a dozen places. Three times both vessels were on fire. At last Pearson, the captain of the "Serapis," struck his colors. The "Bon Homme Richard" was already sinking. Jones transferred his men to the captured frigate, and sailed off with his prize. He was enthusiastically welcomed in France, and received from Louis XVI. the order of military merit, and a magnificent gold mounted sword. Congress voted him special thanks, and had a gold medal struck in his honor.

In 1786, Congress appointed him agent to Denmark and Sweden to obtain indemnity for his prizes delivered from their ports to the enemy. The next year he entered the service of Catharine of Russia as rear-admiral. In an action against the Turks, in June, 1788, he so distinguished himself as to be made vice-admiral, and a knight of St. Ann. In 1789 he retired to France.

The last few years of this distinguished naval commander were spent in Europe, but he still considered himself an American citizen. He died in Paris, on the 18th of July, 1792. The French National Assembly decreed him a public funeral and mourning.

"To attribute to him the ordinary properties of heroism, would be but a small part of his praise. He had not merely the nerve to execute the most daring exploits, but the genius to conceive and plan the grandest schemes, whether of adventure for himself, or of benefit to his country. . . . Those who knew him best bear testimony to the liberality of his disposition, the uprightness of his purpose, and the purity of his honor."





Thomas De Witt

## THOMAS DE WITT.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt came of an old Dutch family that settled in Ulster County, New York, at least five generations before his birth. He was born at Kingston, in that county, on the 13th of September, 1791. He received his early education at the Kingston Academy, graduated from Union College in 1808, and at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1812. He was immediately licensed to preach by the New Brunswick Classis, and installed as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York, in November of the same year.

Dr. De Witt remained at Hopewell for fifteen years, and throughout that period retained and perfected the respect and love which he had won at the outset, not only from his parishioners, but from all the people of the village. In 1826 he married Miss Westerman, of New York City. In 1827 he accepted a call to that city from the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, and was installed as one of its ministers. Dr. Chambers, also one of the pastors of that church, gives the following information regarding it: "This," he says, "the mother church of the denomination in this country, is the oldest ecclesiastical organization in New York, having been founded previous to A.D. 1640. For more than a century and a half this was the only Dutch church in the city, and, as the population increased, it multiplied its pastors and houses of worship. Subsequently, when independent churches were organized, each under the charge of a single person, this one, because of its plurality of congregations and ministers, became popularly known as the Collegiate Church, although this title does not appear upon its record, and has no official authority." The first ministers, who all came from Holland, preached in the Dutch language. In 1764 the Rev. Archibald Laidlie was installed, with the express view of



## THOMAS DE WITT.

meeting the wants of those who required the service to be in English. The last sermon in Dutch was preached in 1803.

Dr. De Witt was constant in his ministry at this church for forty-seven years. Success attended him as a preacher throughout his career. He is said to have been brilliant in his earlier years, and as he grew old he acquired a strong, refined manner that always mirrored thought. His earnestness when in the pulpit was remarkable; his strong, manly thoughts were expressed in lucid language, easy of comprehension to his most humble listener. He was some sixty years in the ministry, and though not in active service at the time of his death and for a short time previous, he was in full possession of all his faculties. This patriarchal clergyman died at his residence in New York City, on the 18th of May, 1874.

In personal appearance Dr. De Witt was a man of venerable, striking presence; his figure well formed and stately; his countenance one of those that bespeak the individual as truly and as clearly as the record of daily deeds. His mouth was rather large, and, being habitually compressed, gave his face, as a whole, a stern as well as decided look. The eyes, however, were soft and kindly, and at the same time searching and admonitory. His brow was deep and wide, and had that rotundity noticeable in those of superior mental endowments.

His personal qualities were those of a Christian gentleman, and his intellectual accomplishments were both varied and comprehensive. His scholarship was extraordinary. With the classics he was unusually familiar, and he had an acquaintance with the modern languages. In addition to these, he was a student of modern science. For several years he was the President of the New York Historical Society, and for many more its Vice-President. He took a great interest in the history of New York State, as well as that of the nation, and read a number of essays before the Historical Society. He was also interested in the American Bible and Tract Societies, and was a member of the Colonization Society. In these several enterprises he always found subjects to labor upon in the intervals of release from regular church duty. "He officiated at the last service in the Middle Dutch Church (afterwards the New York Post-Office) in Nassau street, at the conclusion of which he pronounced the benediction in Hoiland Dutch as it was spoken two hundred years previously."





*Chas. F. Johnson*

## CHARLES SPRAGUE.

THE poet whose name heads this sketch, fills an honorable place among the poets which America has produced. He was born in Boston, on the 26th of October, 1791. His father, Samuel Sprague, was a patriot of the Revolutionary times, and was one of the famous Boston Tea Party. His mother, a lady highly spoken of, was said to have influenced her son in the development of his talents.

The family was a large one, and Charles received his rather limited education at Franklin School in Boston. One of his teachers was Chief-Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts. When about ten years of age, by an unfortunate accident he lost the sight of his left eye. Leaving school at an early age, he entered a mercantile house engaged in the importation of dry goods, and soon acquired a practical knowledge of the trade. In 1816, he formed a partnership with his employers, Messrs. Thayer & Hunt, which was continued until 1820, when he became a teller in the State Bank. On the establishment of the Globe Bank, in 1825, he was elected cashier. This position he held for a period of forty years, discharging all his duties in a faultless manner. He married in 1814.

Mr. Sprague's literary life began when he was very young. He received six times the prize for the best poem for the American stage. The first of his productions which attracted much attention were three prologues, the first of which was written for the Park Theatre in New York, in 1821. "The ode recited in the Boston Theatre, at a pageant in honor of Shakespeare, in 1823, is one of the most vigorous and beautiful lyrics in the English language. The first poet of the world, the greatness of his genius, the vast variety of his scenes and characters, formed a subject well fitted for the flowing and stately measure chosen by our author, and the universal acquaintance with the writings of the immortal dramatist enables every one to judge of the merits of his composition. Though to some extent but a reproduction of the creations of Shakespeare it is such a reproduction as none but a man of genius could effect."

CHARLES SPRAGUE.

One of Mr. Sprague's greatest pleasures, and one that was of much benefit to him as a poet, was the study, in his leisure moments, of the works of the greatest authors, particularly those of the masters of English poetry. As Vice-President of the Boston Debating Society he gave evidence of his poetic taste. His sentiment "to the memory of the immortal Byron" had a world-wide reputation. Upon the occasion of the triumphal entry of Lafayette into Boston, in the month of August, 1824, he wrote, on the impulse of the moment, an inscription for an arch. It was so appropriate that when Mayor Quincy pointed it out, and the French patriot read it, tears came to his eyes.

Mr. Sprague took an active interest in the civic affairs of his native city, and his zeal in promoting its good government continued throughout his life. He was a member of the Common Council in 1823-24, and also in 1827; and on the 4th of July, 1828, delivered the city oration. At the commencement of Harvard College in 1829, he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the metrical essay on "Curiosity." This, his chief and longest poem, is most ingenious, and gave him in England the title of the "American Pope." The subject selected was a most happy one, and in the poem occur some of the finest passages in his writings. His poem on "Art," an ode written for the Sixth Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in 1824, drew from John Quincy Adams the highly complimentary remark that, "In forty lines was comprised an encyclopedia of description."

In 1830, Mr. Sprague delivered an ode on the centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, containing many spirited passages. He also wrote a number of poems, chiefly on occasional topics, giving evidence of great skill in the use of language. They are written in good taste, and are pervaded by a spirit of good sense which has gained them their place among the choicest gems of American poetry. His prose compositions are not as numerous, nor quite as carefully finished as his poems. Of these, one of the principal was an oration, pronounced at Boston on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. His works have been collected, and have passed through three editions.

Mr. Sprague died in his home at Boston on the 21st of January, 1875, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a man of strong domestic and social affections, and spent an active, useful, but rather a quiet life.





*J. J. Moore, Esq.*

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

THE ancestors of our eighth President were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. Here, in the ancient town of Kinderhook, lived Abraham Van Buren, the father of the President. A farmer in moderate circumstances, and also a tavern-keeper, he was at the same time a man of intelligence, of strong common sense, and a very decided Democrat. Martin Van Buren was born in the town where the family had always resided, on the 5th of December, 1782. He inherited his father's political principles, and pacific disposition—was ever ready to greet his most bitter opponent with open hand and friendly smile. The first seven Presidents were descended from emigrants from the British Isles. Martin Van Buren belonged to another race, and, as he said of himself, “unlike all who had preceded him, he was born after the revolution was achieved.”

He received his education at the village Academy, and when but fourteen years of age began the study of law. Not having had the advantages of a collegiate education, he was obliged to pursue a seven years course, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. Mr. Van Buren took a strong interest in politics, and in 1812 was elected to a seat in the State Senate, where he warmly supported the administration of Mr. Madison. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General; the next year he removed to Albany, the capital of the State, and again became Senator, the two offices being held together. In 1818 he started a new organization of the Democratic party in New York, which controlled the politics of that State for over twenty years. In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; was re-elected in 1827, but resigned the office on being chosen Governor of New York in 1828. While in that office he proposed the “Safety Fund” system of banking, which was set in motion. In September, 1831, he went to



## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

England as American Minister to the British Court. Three months later he returned home, his nomination having been rejected by the Senate on the ground that he had sided with England against the United States in certain matters, and had carried party contests and their results into foreign negotiations. The next year his party elected him to the Vice-Presidency, making him the head of the body which a few months before had condemned him, and where he now performed his duties with "dignity, courtesy, and impartiality."

In 1836, Martin Van Buren was elected President of the United States. The country was then passing through a peculiar crisis. The financial storm which had been gathering during the preceding administration, now burst with terrible fury. Failures were every-day occurrences—even the United States Government could not pay its debts. Confidence was destroyed, and trade stood still. Mr. Van Buren's was a difficult position to fill with satisfaction to all, and he was the subject of much partisan censure. But that he pleased his own party is proved from the fact of his re-nomination, in 1840, against Harrison, by whom he was defeated. On two other occasions he was persuaded by his friends to become a candidate, but failed of election. Retiring to private life, he lived at his fine mansion in Kinderhook, until his death, which took place on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

This description was written by his friend, Professor Holland:—"In personal appearance, Mr. Van Buren is about the middle size; his form is erect, and is said to be capable of great endurance. His hair and eyes are light, his features animated and expressive, especially the eye, which is indicative of quick apprehension and close observation; his forehead exhibits, in its depth and expansion, the marks of great intellectual power. The private character of Mr. Van Buren is above all censure or suspicion. The purity of his motives, his integrity of character, and the steadiness of his attachments, have always retained for him the warm affection of many, even among his political opponents. Uniting in his character firmness and forbearance, habitual self-respect and a delicate regard for the feelings of others, neither the perplexities of legal practice, the cares of public life, nor the annoyances of party strife, have ever been able to disturb the serenity of his temper, or to derange for a moment the equanimity of his deportment."





*David D. Porter*

## DAVID DIXON PORTER.

THE successful issue of the late Civil War is due as well to the exertions of the courageous naval commanders as to the leaders of the land forces. Admiral David D. Porter is the son of the famous Commodore David Porter of the "Essex," and was born in Philadelphia, June, 1813. In 1829, he entered the navy as midshipman, and served six years on board the "Constellation" and the "United States." He passed his examination in 1835, and served six years on the Coast Survey, when he was commissioned a lieutenant, and served with that rank on board the "Congress" for four years. After a brief period of service at the Observatory at Washington, he was placed on active duty in the Gulf of Mexico, and took a leading part in the naval operations of the Mexican War. In 1849, he took command of one of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, and remained four years in that service.

In 1861, he was placed in command of the steam-sloop "Powhatan," a vessel of about twenty-five hundred tons, and armed with eleven guns, in which he joined the Gulf Blockading Squadron off Pensacola. After doing blockading duty for some time, he left that ship to take special charge of the mortar expedition. The active part he took in the reduction of the forts below New Orleans will make his name ever memorable in connection with the mortar fleet, or bummers, as the sailors term them.

In his report of April 25th, 1862, he says: "We commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. In an hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor, they had passed the forts under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The mortar fleet rained down sheets on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in shrapnell upon the water battery commanding the ap-

DAVID DIXON PORTER.

proach at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. When the last vessel of ours could be seen, among the fire and smoke, to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal. The mortar fleet had been very much exposed and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the 'Maria I. Carlton,' was sunk, by a shot passing down through her magazine and then through her bottom. The flotilla lost but one man killed and six wounded. The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged, during a period of six days, never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety." Again, in his report of the 30th, he says: "Fort Jackson is a perfect wreck. Everything in the shape of a building in and about it was burned up by the mortar shells, and over 1,800 shells fell in the work proper, to say nothing of those which burst over and around it. I devoted but little attention to Fort St. Philip, knowing that when Jackson fell, St. Philip would follow."

After the capture of New Orleans, he, with his fleet, went up the Mississippi, and was engaged in several affairs on that river, including the siege of Vicksburg, during which his mortar fleet threw shells into the city and works forty days without intermission. From that place he was ordered to the James River, and returned in the "Octorara." When off Charleston, on his way to Fortress Monroe, he fell in with and captured the Anglo-Confederate steamer, "Tubal Cain." He was soon after appointed to the supreme control of all the naval forces on the Mississippi River. Made rear-admiral July 4th, 1863. In 1864, he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, N. C., and on January 15th, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war services. He was made vice-admiral July 25th, 1866, and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy, which institution is still reaping the benefit of his able administration during the years from 1866 to 1870. On the death of Farragut he succeeded that illustrious man as the admiral of the navy, his appointment bearing date, October, 1870.

Admiral Porter is a man of wiry, muscular frame, handsome features, of medium height. He is most truly "a worthy son of a worthy sire."





*George Peabody*

## GEORGE PEABODY.

“THE philanthropist of two worlds,” as he has been most appropriately styled, was born in the town of Danvers, Massachusetts, on the 18th of February, 1795. His parents were unable to give him the benefits of a thorough education, so that the only instruction he received was from the common schools of the village. Many years afterwards he wrote: “To the principles there inculcated in childhood and early youth I owe much of the foundations of such success as Heaven has been pleased to grant me during a long business life.” His business life began at an early period. At the age of eleven he left school, and was placed in the grocery store of Mr. Proctor. After four years spent in this situation, George Peabody, in 1811, entered the employment of his eldest brother, who had just opened a dry-goods store at Newburyport. Shortly after, a great fire occurred which destroyed much property in the place, including his brother’s store. In 1812–13, he was a clerk in his uncle’s store in Georgetown, D. C. After spending two years with his uncle, he entered into partnership with Mr. Elisha Riggs, a dry-goods merchant of New York. They soon removed to Baltimore, and in 1822 established other houses in Philadelphia and New York. Upon the death of Mr. Riggs, Mr. Peabody became senior partner.

In 1843 he retired from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co., and going to London, established himself at the head of a banking and commercial house. “He was a banker only in the American sense of the term, for while, like the Rothschilds and the Barings, he loaned money, changed drafts, bought stocks and held deposits for customers, yet he did not pay out money, as English bankers do, and therefore was not deemed a banker in England. ‘The magnitude of his transactions in that capacity perhaps fell short of one or two great houses of the same class, but in honor, faith, punctuality, and public confidence, the firm of George Peabody & Co., of Warnford Court, stood second to none.’”

As is well known to the world in general, Mr. Peabody’s bene-



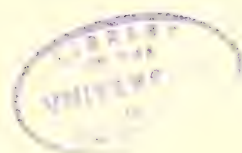
## GEORGE PEABODY.

factions were numerous and princely. Among the most important of his public gifts are \$60,000 to the State of Maryland, for negotiating the loan of \$8,000,000; \$1,500,000 to the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; \$3,000,000 to the Southern Education Fund; \$1,500,000 to Yale College, and the same amount to Harvard; \$140,000 to Peabody Academy and \$25,000 to Phillips Academy, both of Massachusetts; to Peabody Institute, &c., at Peabody, Massachusetts, \$250,000; \$25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio; \$100,000 to the Memorial Church at Georgetown, Mass.; \$13,000,000 to Homes for the Poor in London. In acknowledgment of this generous donation the Queen presented Mr. Peabody with her portrait, the city of London gave him its freedom in a gold box, and the citizens erected a fine statue to his memory. \$10,000 to libraries in Georgetown, Mass., and Thetford, Vt. \$10,000 to Kane's Arctic Expedition; \$10,000 to different sanitary fairs; \$40,000 advanced to uphold the credit of States. In addition to these he made a large number of donations for various public purposes, ranging in sums from \$250 to \$1,000, and extending back as far as 1835. The property left by him at the time of his death was estimated at about \$4,000,000 in value.

Mr. Peabody died at his residence in London, on the 4th of November, 1869. The news of his death was received with demonstrations of sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. His remains were conveyed to his native country in a war-vessel of the United Kingdom, and were laid in the tomb which he had built at Danvers.

Col. J. W. Forney, in his "Letters from Europe," mentions him as follows: "The good man's soul seems to shine out of every feature and lineament. His fine head, rivalling the best of the old aristocracy and blending the ideals of benevolence and integrity, his tranquil and pleasing countenance, and his silver hair, crown a lofty form of unusual dignity and grace. The work of this one plain American citizen silences hypercriticism and challenges gratitude. He has completed it without leaving an excuse for ridicule or censure. He has given millions to deserving charities, without pretence or partiality. The wealth gathered by more than a generation of honest enterprise and business sagacity he distributes among the poor of the two nations in which he accumulated it, first liberally providing for his own blood and kindred."

"The name of Peabody is to stand, for the future, synonymous with Philanthropy. This single word shall be his lasting monument."





*Dr. J. Mitchell*

## DONALD GRANT MITCHELL.

THIS well-known author of the present day was born in the charming little city of Norwich, Connecticut, during the month of April, 1822. His grandfather, Stephen M. Mitchell, was a member of the first Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia, and was also for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. The father of Mr. D. G. Mitchell was the pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwich.

Young Mr. Mitchell, having passed a preparatory course at boarding-school entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1841, then being but nineteen years of age. His health being poor, the next three years were spent on his grandfather's estate in the country, where he became much interested in agriculture, and wrote a number of letters on that subject. Crossing the ocean, he travelled extensively through Europe, spending the half of one winter in rambling over England on foot. While abroad he was a correspondent of the "Albany Cultivator." Returning home after an absence of a year and a half, he commenced the study of law in New York city. In 1847 he published a pleasant reminiscence of his tour through some of the various places of interest in Central Europe, bearing the title of "Fresh Gleanings; or, A New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe; by Ik Marvel." The confinement in a city office affecting his health, Mr. Mitchell made his second visit to Europe, where he passed several of the eventful months of 1848 in Paris. On his return he published "The Battle Summer." Soon after a satirical work, "The Lorgnette," a periodical, appeared. It attracted considerable attention in fashionable circles, but for a long time the authorship was undiscovered, it having been published anonymously. Mr. Mitchell's "Reveries of a Bachelor," perhaps his most popular work, appeared during the progress of "The Lorgnette." It was followed the next year by "Drean. Life." In 1853 Mr. Mitchell received the appointment of United

DONALD GRANT MITCHELL.

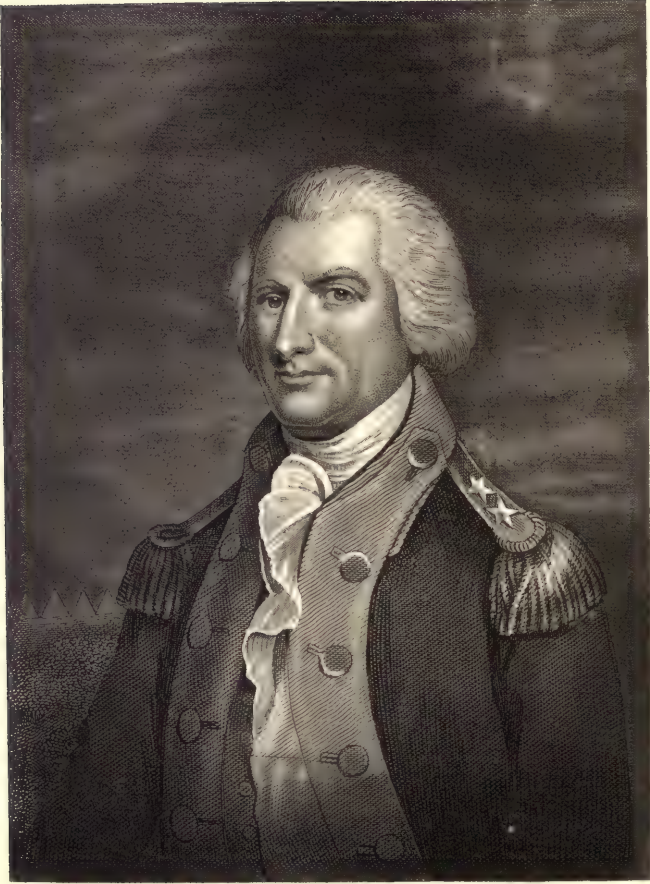
States Consul at Venice. Returning home two years later, he settled on his farm, in the neighborhood of New Haven, where for several years he was a constant contributor to Harper's Magazine, and the Atlantic Monthly, and also occasionally published a volume. "Fudge Doings," a satire on American fashionable life, appeared in 1854, and in 1863 "My Farm of Edgewood," and the next year a sequel, "Wet Days at Edgewood," was published. The titles of some of his other works are, "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic;" "Dr. Johns; being a Narrative of Certain Events in the Life of an Orthodox Minister of Connecticut;" a novel of New England life, first published in the Atlantic Monthly and afterwards in two volumes; "Rural Studies, with Notes for Country Places;" in the latter work the aim of the author being "to stimulate those who live in the country, to a fuller and wider range of thinking about the means of making their homes enjoyable."

Mr. Mitchell has delivered several lyceum lectures and addresses on agriculture. The following quotation is taken from "Letters" in his "Reveries of a Bachelor:" "Blessed be letters! they are the monitors, they are also the comforters, and they are the only true heart-talkers. Your speech and their speeches are conventional; they are moulded by circumstances; they are suggested by the observation, remark, and influence of the parties to whom the speaking is addressed, or by whom it may be overheard.

"Your truest thought is modified half through its utterance by a look, a sign, a smile, or a sneer. It is not individual; it is not integral; it is social and mixed—half of you and half of others. It bends, it sways, it multiplies, it retires, and it advances, as the talk of others presses, relaxes, or quickens.

"But it is not so with letters:—there you are, with only the soulless pen, and the snow-white, virgin paper. Your soul is measuring itself by itself, and saying its own sayings; there are no sneers to modify its utterance—no scowl to scare—nothing is present but you and your thought; utter it then freely; write it down—stamp it—burn it in the ink! There it is, a true soul-print!"





MISS. GEN. CLAIR

*A. J. Clair*

## ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was born in Scotland in the year 1734. He was of a distinguished family; grandson of the Earl of Roslyn. He studied medicine with the celebrated John Hunter in London, but inheriting a large sum of money on the death of his mother, purchased an ensigncy, and soon after came in Boscawen's fleet to America; served under Amherst at the taking of Louisburg, and was distinguished under Wolfe at Quebec. In 1760 he married at Boston, Phebe, daughter of Balthazar Bayard and Mary Bowdoin, a half-sister of Governor James Bowdoin. He resigned his commission in 1762, and two years later settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he erected mills, also a fine residence, and, to use his own language, "held six offices in Pennsylvania, all of them lucrative; viz., clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, register of wills, recorder of deeds, and surveyor of the largest county in the province." Having accompanied the commissioners appointed by Congress, in 1775, to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, and acting as their secretary, he attracted the attention of that body, and, without any solicitation on his part, received a commission as colonel of militia. In January, 1776, St. Clair resigned all his civil offices, repaired to Philadelphia with orders to raise a regiment, destined to serve in Canada, the well-known scene of former services.

Joining Washington in November, 1776, he was appointed to organize the New Jersey Militia; and participated actively in the battle at Trenton, and the subsequent engagement at Princeton, at which he rendered valuable service by protecting the fords of Assumpink; events which turned the tide of success in favor of America. On the 19th of February, 1777, Congress appointed him a major-general. In March he succeeded Gates in command at Philadelphia, and soon after was ordered by General Schuyler to take command at Ticonderoga, which on the night of the 4th of July, he was obliged to evacuate, his



### ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

force being wholly inadequate to its defence. The public seemed to consider the holding of Ticonderoga a point of honor, and were loud in expressions of vexation and disappointment against the General who directed the retreat, as well as against the commander of the district, General Schuyler. A short time dispelled the heavy censure bestowed upon the General for this measure, the propriety of which was subsequently fully recognized and approved. A general court martial held in September, 1777, acquitted him with the highest honor, and its decision was confirmed by Congress, in December, 1778. The confidence of Washington appears never to have been withdrawn from him; he acted as volunteer-aide at Brandywine; assisted Sullivan in preparing his expedition against the Six Nations; was a member of the court-martial which condemned Major André; aided in suppressing the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line in January, 1781; was active in raising and forwarding troops to the south; and in October joined Washington, and participated in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

After the peace, General St. Clair resided in Pennsylvania, and in 1786 was a member of Congress from that State, and the president of that body in 1787. Upon the erection of the north-western territory into a government, he was appointed governor, February 1, 1778, an office which he accepted, notwithstanding the reluctance he felt to take upon himself such duties. His friends saw in this new government the means of fortune; but his own view of the matter "that it was the most imprudent act of his life," seems to have been the most correct. To accept the office it was necessary to resign the office of auctioneer of the City of Philadelphia, one of the most lucrative in the State, and at the end of about fourteen years of fatigue, privation and danger, his worldly prospects were anything but bright. In January, 1799, he fixed the seat of justice of the Territory at Cincinnati, giving it the name in honor of the society of which he was president for Pennsylvania in 1783-89. Upon the erection of Ohio into a State in 1802, he declined being a candidate for governor. Retiring to a small log house on the summit of Chestnut Ridge, he passed the remainder of his days in poverty, vainly endeavoring to effect a settlement of his claims against the government. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1813, granted him an annuity of \$400, and a short time before his death he received a pension from the Government of \$60 per month. He died at Greensburg, near Philadelphia, August 31st, 1818, aged eighty-four.





*T. J. Jackson*

## THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON.

IN the late Civil War perhaps the greatest victory on the part of the North was the subduing such leaders as Lee and Jackson. The last-named gallant Southern general was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, on the 21st of January, 1824. As a boy, Jackson was noted for his gravity and sobriety of manner. At the age of twenty-one he graduated from West Point with the appointment of brevet second lieutenant of artillery. Among his classmates were Generals McClellan, Foster, Hill, and other officers of renown in the conflict in which he was to take part.

In the spring of 1847 he became actively engaged in service under General Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. After the battle of Cerro Gordo he was transferred to Captain Magruder's light field battery. He displayed much courage at Contreras, Cherusco, and Chapultepec, and was warmly commended by his superior officers. He immediately received the brevet rank of major for his gallantry in these actions. Entering Mexico with the victorious army, he passed several months there in quiet duty. In 1848 he returned to the United States, and was stationed for two years at Fort Hamilton, whence he was transferred to Florida. Soon after, receiving a call to occupy the position of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Military Academy of Virginia, situated at Lexington, in Rockbridge County, he accepted it, and resigned his rank in the army. He held the position for the ensuing ten years. During that period he was married twice: in 1853, to a daughter of the Reverend Dr. Judkin; and in 1857, to a daughter of the Reverend Dr. Morrison.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Jackson enthusiastically embraced the secession movement, and entered upon the career which made his name so famous. In May, 1861, he was appointed to the command of the "Army of Observation," and distinguished himself in the encounter with General Patterson's advance. On the 21st of July

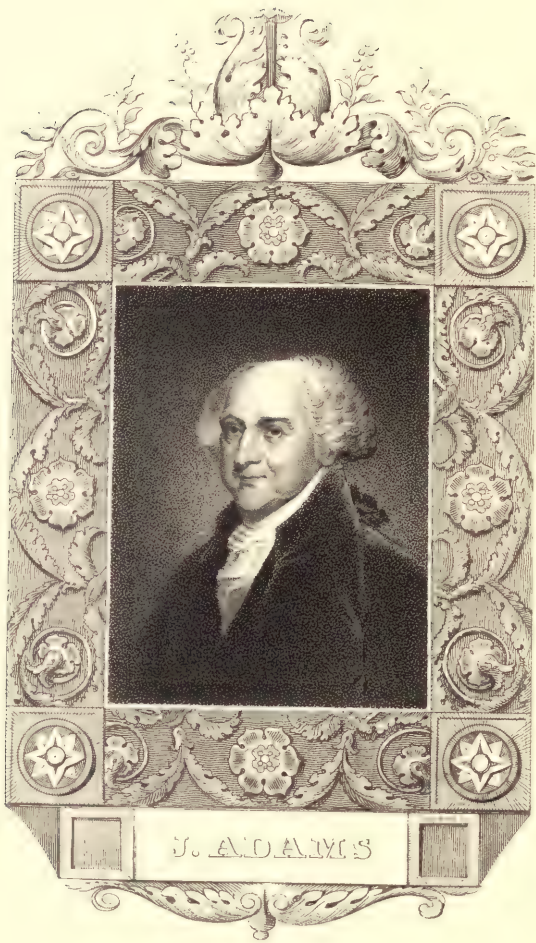
## THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON.

occurred the momentous battle of Bull Run. General McDowell, in command of the Army of the Potomac, moved to attack the main body of the Confederates at that place. After a sharp conflict they were driven from the field, but were rallied by Jackson and others, on a plateau in the rear. As Confederate General Lee rallied his men, he shouted, "There's Jackson standing like a stone wall." From that time the name he had received in a baptism of fire displaced that he had received in a baptism of water, and he was known as "Stonewall Jackson." As the Federal troops were struggling to drive them from this new position, seventeen hundred men, under Kirby Smith, rushed across the fields from Manassas Station, struck the Union flank, and poured in a cross fire. The effect was irresistible. At first this defeat disheartened the Northern people, but it roused them to a sense of the real character of the war.

After being engaged in several battles, General Jackson, by his adroit movements in the Shenandoah Valley, succeeded during the month of June in occupying the attention of three major-generals and sixty thousand men, and saving Richmond. Being sent against Harper's Ferry, the middle of September, he quickly carried the heights which overlook the village, forced Colonel Miles, with eleven thousand men, to surrender, and then hastened back in time to join Lee at Antietam and do some of the severest fighting at that battle. He received the rank of lieutenant-general for his services at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862. By his flank movement at Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863, the 11th Corps of Hooker's army was routed and compelled to fall back. In the evening, while riding back to camp from a reconnoissance at the front, he was fired upon and severely wounded by his own men, who, in the darkness, mistook his escort for Federal cavalry. The wounds proved fatal, and on the 10th of May, 1863, the South was called upon to mourn the death of Stonewall Jackson, "whose magical name was worth to their cause more than an army."

Jackson undoubtedly possessed all the qualities of a great general. His plans were brilliantly laid and as brilliantly executed. He was a stern disciplinarian, but was remarkable for his courtesy to the private soldiers of his command. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and his religious fervor caused him to be looked upon as fanatical. In manner and dress he was simple and unostentatious.





J. ADAMS

## JOHN ADAMS.

To no one President, or other public character, is America more indebted for those institutions which constitute its power and glory, than to John Adams, the second President of the United States. He was born in the present town of Quincy (then Braintree), Massachusetts, October 19 (old style), 1735. His father, an industrious farmer, was anxious to give his son a collegiate education, so John entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen and graduated at the age of twenty. Immediately securing a position in one of the public schools in Worcester, he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1758, and commenced practice in his native town.

The bold ground Mr. Adams took during the commotion caused by the Stamp Act, was the beginning of a distinguished political career. From this time forward he devoted his time and energies to his country. Fully comprehending the approaching crisis, he wrote, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my fixed, unalterable determination." He was the chief legal adviser of the patriots, and a leader of them. Elected to the Provincial Council, and subsequently to the Provincial Congress, he warmly advocated the independence of the Colonies. Between Thomas Jefferson and himself there existed a strong friendship, which continued, with but one interruption, for the remainder of their lives. The alienation was caused by their political differences of opinion, but they became reconciled upon retiring to private life. These two friends were appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jefferson, who was a ready and able writer, by the request of Mr. Adams, prepared that most important of documents; but the latter secured its adoption in a three-days' debate. Among the fifty-five men who affixed their signatures to that declaration, there was not one who was a more eloquent defender of it than John Adams. An untiring worker, he gained the reputation of having the clearest head and firmest heart in Congress. He con-



## JOHN ADAMS.

tinued his labors in that body until November, 1777, when he was appointed to take the place of Silas Deane at the French Court. Here he was associated with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee. His inability to speak the French language was one great obstacle to his success, and he did not become popular with the Parisians. He finally returned home, leaving Dr. Franklin, who was a favorite and greatly admired, sole ambassador.

Taking a seat in the State Convention for forming a constitution, Mr. Adams took a leading part in its formation. While discharging these duties, he was appointed by Congress a minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. In the summer of 1780 he went to represent the United States in Holland, and two years later negotiated a treaty with Great Britain. In 1785 he went as Minister to the Court of St. James. He was recalled in 1788, and after his return home was elected Vice-President of the United States, having received the next highest number of votes in the first Presidential election. He sustained the policy of Washington, and, with him, was re-elected for another term. On the retirement of Washington, Adams was elected President by a majority of two electoral votes over Jefferson. In his position as President he lost the popularity he had gained in Congress. His enemies ridiculed him, declared his egotism to be inordinate, accused him of being a bad judge of men, of clinging to old unpopular notions, and of having little control over his temper. Mr. Adams lived to see their blind prejudice give place to a juster estimate of his great worth and exalted integrity. The most intense party feeling prevailed during the entire administration. Mr. Jefferson, in rebuking a clique of politicians who had been hurling bitter slanders at the President, used the following words: "The measures of the general government are a fair subject for difference of opinion, but do not found your opinions on the notion that there is the smallest spice of dishonesty, moral or political, in the character of John Adams; for I know him well, and I repeat that a man more perfectly honest never issued from the hands of the Creator." At the close of the term, he was nominated a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Jefferson. He then retired to private life. At the age of eighty-five he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where he was honored as one of the fathers of the republic. By a remarkable coincidence he and Mr. Jefferson both died on the 4th of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of American independence.





*Fred. Rogers.*

## FREDERICK SWARTWOUT COZZENS.

THIS American author was born in the city of New York on the 5th of March, 1818. He received his education in his native city, and early entered mercantile life. He became a leading wine-merchant in New York, and for some time edited, in connection with his business, a periodical entitled *The Wine Press*, for which he wrote several valuable papers on the culture of the grape and the production of wine. In addition to much important information on this topic, it was enlivened by many clever essays and sketches in the range of practical æsthetics.

Mr. Cozzens also wrote for literary periodicals. In 1853 a series of papers by him, consisting of sketches in prose and verse, which had appeared in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, were collected in a volume, and published under the name of "Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde." It was tastefully illustrated from designs by Elliott, Darley, Kensett, Hicks and Rossiter.

He subsequently contributed a series of humorous sketches to *Putnam's Monthly*, under the title of "The Sparrowgrass Papers." This was considered his best work, and appeared in book-form in 1856.

While in Europe in 1858, he attended the Copyright Congress of Brussels, as delegate of the New York Publishers' Association.

A collection of sprightly essays from the pages of *The Wine Press* was issued in 1867, as "Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker and Other Learned Men." He was the author of "Stone House on the Susquehanna;" and of "Acadia; or, A Sojourn among the Blue-Noses," which was published in 1858.

Ten years later he wrote his last work, a "Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck," which was read before, and printed by, the New York Historical Society.

Mr. Cozzens died in Brooklyn on the 23d of December, 1869, in the fifty-second year his age.

FREDERICK SWARTWOUT COZZENS.

A LEAF FROM CHILD-LIFE.—FROM SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.

“We have sent the children to school. Under the protecting wing of Mrs. Sparrowgrass, our two eldest boys passed in safety through the narrow channel of orthography, and were fairly launched upon the great ocean of reading before a teacher was thought of. But when boys get into definitions, and words more than an inch long, it is time to put them out, and pay their bills once a quarter. Our little maid, five years old, must go with them too. The boys stipulated that she should go, although she had never gone beyond ‘E’ in the alphabet before. When I came home from the city in the evening, I found them with their new carpet-satchels all ready for the morning. There was quite a ‘hurrah!’ when I came in, and they swung their book-knapsacks over each little shoulder by a strap, and stepped out with great pride, when I said, ‘Well done, my old soldiers.’ Next morning we saw the old soldiers marching up the garden-path to the gate, and there the little procession halted; and the boys waved their caps, and one dear little toad kissed her mitten at us—and then away they went with such cheerful faces. Poor old soldiers! what a long, long siege you have before you!

“Thank Heaven for this great privilege, that our little ones go to school in the country. Not in the narrow streets of the city; not over the flinty pavements; not amid the crush of crowds and the din of wheels, but out in the sweet woodlands and meadows; out in the open air, and under the blue sky—cheered on by the birds of spring and summer, or braced by the stormy winds of ruder seasons. Learning a thousand lessons city children never learn; getting nature by heart—and treasuring up in their little souls the beautiful stories written in God’s great picture-book.

“We have stirring times now when the old soldiers come home from school in the afternoon. The whole household is put under martial law until the old soldiers get their rations. Bless their white heads, how hungry they are! Once in a while they get pudding, by way of a treat. Then what chuckling and rubbing of little fists, and cheers, as the three white heads touch each other over the pan. I think an artist could make a charming picture of that group of urchins, especially if he painted them in their school-knapsacks.”





*Frank Pierce*

## FRANKLIN PIERCE.

GENERAL BENJAMIN PIERCE, the father of the fourteenth President of the United States, was an independent New England farmer, and a man of energetic and upright character. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and took an active interest in the politics of the day. He was a strong Democrat, and at different times occupied nearly every post of honor his neighbors could confer upon him.

His son, Franklin Pierce, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. When sixteen years of age he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated at that institution in 1824. His choice was a professional life, and he accordingly commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Levi Woodbury; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and first practised his profession in Hillsborough. His early associations with politicians and his natural tastes drew him into political life, and he was soon elected to represent his town in the State Legislature, where he served for four years. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress, where he warmly sympathized with his party, the Democratic. In 1834 he was united in marriage with the daughter of the Reverend Dr. Appleton.

In 1837, when he had barely reached the requisite age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, taking his seat just as Martin Van Buren commenced his administration. He there found the ablest men of the country, among them Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan, Benton, and Wright. "With his usual tact and exquisite sense of propriety, he saw it was not the time for him to step forward prominently on this highest theatre in the land. He beheld these great combatants doing battle before the eyes of the nation, and engrossing its whole regards. There was hardly an avenue to reputation save what was occupied by one or another of those gigantic figures."

In 1838, Mr. Pierce removed to Concord, where his devotion to his duties at the bar soon gave him a high rank as an able lawyer. During Tyler's administration he resigned his seat in Congress. Upon the



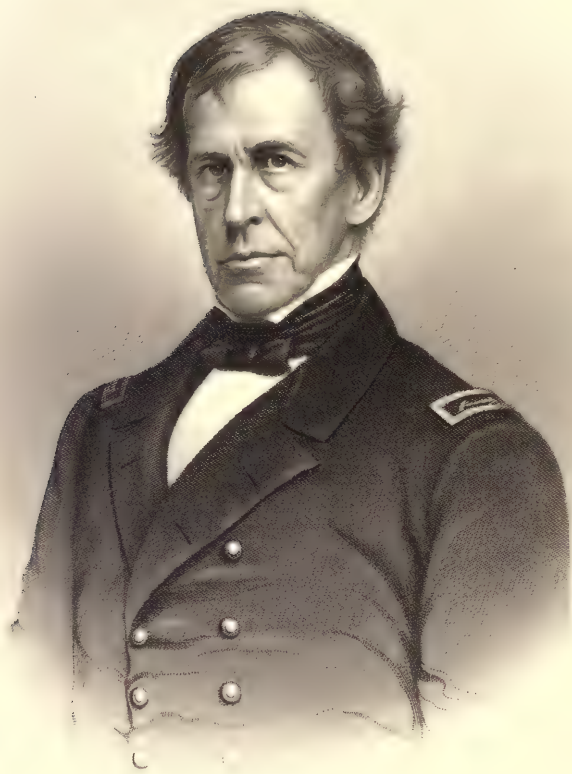
## FRANKLIN PIERCE.

accession of Polk to the Presidency, he appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States. This office he felt obliged to refuse; and about the same time he also declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic Party. When the Mexican War broke out he enlisted as a volunteer, but quickly rose to the office of brigadier-general. He distinguished himself under General Scott, and commanded a large reinforcement for his army. He was severely injured by the falling of his horse upon him just before the battle of Cherubusco. On his return at the close of the war General Pierce was received at Concord with great enthusiasm. In recognition of his services he was presented with a sword by the Legislature of New Hampshire. In the winter of 1850-1, he presided over the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. The National Democratic Convention which met in June, 1852, nominated General Pierce as their candidate for the Presidency. In the ensuing fall campaign he was elected by a large majority of electoral votes over General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1853, and during his administration he conferred the title of lieutenant-general upon his old military commander and unsuccessful competitor.

The administration was not a very eventful one. One of the most important home incidents of the time was the erection of the Crystal Palace at New York. This undertaking, which was brilliantly carried out, was inaugurated by President Pierce in July, 1853. In 1854 Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan excited great attention. He negotiated a treaty securing great commercial advantages to the United States over any other country. President Pierce always sided with the South on the question of slavery, and in a message to Congress in 1856, he justified the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska Act. This bill was a virtual repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and excited the most intense feeling. It had become a law, however, in 1854. This carried the struggle from Congress to Kansas, where a bitter contest, known as the "Border Warfare," arose between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery advocates. These affairs were still in a critical condition at the close of his four years' term of office. James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, succeeded him to the Presidency.

Soon after the close of his administration Mr. Pierce visited Madeira and made a protracted tour in Europe. On his return to America he again took up his residence in his old home at Concord, where he died October 8, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, and one of the kindest of neighbors and the best of friends.





*Charles Wilkes*

## CHARLES WILKES.

THE family and connections of Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes were of high standing in the city of New York, where that distinguished naval officer was born in 1801. Through the influence of his father, who had served in the navy, he was admitted to the naval school and was sent to the ship of instruction, then stationed in the Mediterranean. He was made a Midshipman on the 1st of January, 1818, and was appointed to the *Guerriere*, forty-four. He next joined the *Franklin*, seventy-four, and remained in her an entire cruise.

Between the years 1821 and 1826 he passed through the several grades to that of Lieutenant, and was engaged in special service in charge of charts and instruments in 1830. His high professional attainments and his skill as an astronomer gained him great credit, and he was charged with the making of several surveys of the coast, which he successfully executed. The most famous of his early services was the exploration of the South Seas, the Pacific Archipelago, and the Indian Ocean, by which he gained a name for daring and skill which is second to that of no other navigator. The discovery of a southern continent, along the shores of which he sailed for several days, added much to previous geographical knowledge, which was exceedingly limited, of high southern latitudes. The expedition was absent four years, and on its return Wilkes published the results of his observations in a very ably written work, comprising five octavo volumes, entitled, "A Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition." For his labors he was rewarded by the Geographical Society of London, in 1848, with a gold medal as a token of their appreciation of his labors in the cause of science. The next year he published a valuable work, entitled "Western America," which is replete with statistical details and valuable geographical facts and maps relating to California and Oregon. His work on "Meteorology" is regarded as one of the most valuable treatises on the subject. In 1856 he published in New

## CHARLES WILKES.

York his "Theory of Winds," and was engaged upon other works in connection with the Expeditionary Bureau when the late civil war broke out.

Captain Wilkes—he had attained the rank in 1855—at once applied for active service, and was appointed to the command of the war-steamer *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the West Indies for the purpose of looking after the confederate steamer *Sumter*. On his return he learned at Cienfuegos that the *Theodora* had run the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Havana with the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidel, and their secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, all of whom were to take passage to England in the British mail steamer *Trent*. He at once determined to capture them, and therefore lay in wait for the steamer in the Old Bahama Channel. About noon on the 8th day of November, 1861, the *Trent* hove in sight. Stopping her by firing a shot across her bows, Captain Wilkes sent Lieutenant D. M. Fairfax to board her with two armed boats. After some slight difficulty, the Confederate Commissioners and their secretaries were put into the boat, and brought on board the *San Jacinto* by Lieutenant Fairfax. Captain Wilkes arrived in New York harbor on the 18th, and immediately went from there to Boston harbor, where his prisoners were confined in Fort Warren. England claimed this as a violation of the neutrality laws, and demanded the release of the envoys. Sooner than fight Great Britain in this period of our country's peril, England's claim was complied with, and the captives of Fort Warren delivered to the British authorities on the 1st of January, 1862.

After the *Trent* affair, Wilkes remained quiet until the Army of the Potomac had nearly reached Richmond by the way of the James River, when he was ordered to the command of the James River flotilla. On the 17th of July, the President appointed, and the Senate confirmed the appointment, of Captain Wilkes to the rank of Commodore. He afterward commanded a squadron in the West Indies, capturing many blockade-runners. On the 25th of July, 1866, he was commissioned Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

The health of Rear-Admiral Wilkes had been failing for some time before his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 8th of February, 1877.





Respectfully yours  
John McCloskey  
N.Y. 1862

## JOHN McCLOSKEY.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY, an illustrious leader of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, is described as "above the medium height, sparsely made, and erect. His head is of an intellectual cast, and his countenance, where increasing years are beginning to leave their unmistakable lines, is strongly expressive of amiability and benevolence. The features are finely moulded and uniform. About the mouth there is always an expression of the truest kindness and gentleness, and the eyes are soft and sympathetic, while full of intellectuality. The brow is broad, over which the hair is parted, and carefully combed on either side. In any gathering of men he would be selected as a person distinguished for gifts of mind, and great goodness of heart. In his manners he is dignified, courteous, and kindly. A simple, easy dignity, natural to the man, as well as taught in the prominent stations which he has so long occupied, does not prevent a gentlemanly and friendly demeanor towards all who have intercourse with him. He is a ripe scholar, and a bold and devoted churchman."

Cardinal McCloskey was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, on the 20th of March, 1810. Left fatherless at the age of ten, his mother gave him a liberal education, and he prepared for the priesthood. He graduated from Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Maryland, in the year 1827, and pursued his first course of theology at the same place. About 1830, the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him.

In January, 1834, Cardinal McCloskey, then a young man scarcely twenty-four years of age, was ordained priest by Bishop Dubois. The ordination took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, where he celebrated his first mass. In the following November, he sailed for Europe, and going to Rome, passed two years in the schools of the Roman College. On his return to New York he was placed in charge of St. Joseph's Church, where he remained for seven years, except the nine months he occupied the position of President of St. John's College,



## JOHN McCLOSKEY.

Fordham, New York, then just going into operation. He was consecrated Bishop of Axiere by Bishop Hughes, on the 10th of March, 1844, and became coadjutor of the officiating prelate.

In 1847, when the Diocese of Albany was established, he was placed in charge. In July of the following year, he laid the corner-stone of the large edifice known as the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, which was completed in the fall of 1853. In 1851, the Academy of St. Joseph, in Troy, under the care of the Christian Brothers, was opened; and a hospital was established by the Sisters of Charity. In 1852, a Female Seminary was founded in Albany, by a colony of Sisters of the Sacred Heart; and in 1855, an Academy for boys was opened at Utica. Bishop McCloskey labored unceasingly in the Diocese of Albany for more than seventeen years.

After the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey was selected by the Pope to become his successor. His installation as Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York took place before a vast audience at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 21st of August, 1864. His appointment was dated May, 1864. After his elevation to the See of New York, he gave special attention and devoted much of his private means to the completion of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, the corner-stone of which had been laid with imposing ceremonies in 1858. This cathedral, a noble marble edifice in the Gothic style, is situated on Fifth Avenue, in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and is now (1878) fast approaching completion. In point of magnificence this structure vies with the most famous cathedrals of Europe, and has no equal in the United States. Having been built by voluntary contributions from all the churches of the Archdiocese, it is essentially a cathedral church, and as such will perpetually remain—as its founder designed it should remain—a free church.

In the Consistory, held at the Vatican, on the 15th of March, 1875, Archbishop McCloskey was raised to the dignity of Cardinal. The ceremony of imposing the *berretta* took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, on the 27th of April, 1875. The occasion drew together a greater number of high dignitaries of the Catholic Church than had ever before assembled in America. Shortly after being raised to the Cardinalate he visited Rome to receive formally the Cardinal's hat from the Sovereign Pontiff, according to the usages of the Church.

Cardinal McCloskey has made several visits to Rome in connection with his labors. The occasion of his last visit being a summons to attend the Conclave convened to elect a successor to Pius IX.





*S. B. Brittan Jr.*

## SAMUEL BYRON BRITTAN, JR

THIS brave, sincere, and high-minded youth was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 17th of June, 1845. He was of a prepossessing person and manners, and was alike admired and beloved. His symmetrical and muscular proportions, and his manly deportment, not less than his courage and intelligence, presented all the characteristics of an early and vigorous manhood.

On the fall of Sumter, young Brittan, though less than sixteen years of age, manifested an intense desire to enlist as a private soldier in the Union army, insisting that he could better go than those who had family responsibilities; but his father was unwilling, owing to his son's extreme youth, and the latter yielded to parental advice. Subsequently, Captain William D. Porter, of the "Essex," offered him the situation of aide and private secretary, and, with the consent of his parents, it was accepted. On the 24th of October, 1861, Flag-Officer Foote commissioned him a master's mate in the western gunboat squadron; and on Tuesday, the 12th of November, the young hero bade an affectionate adieu to his parents, his sisters, and his brothers, and left his home at Irvington—alas! never to return.

On the 6th of February, 1862, Flag-Officer Foote attacked Fort Henry, and then was fought the death-fight of our brave "boy-hero." Twenty minutes before the surrender of the fort, standing forward on the gun-deck, Captain Porter and his aide were watching the terrific effect of their firing on the fortifications. At this moment, a forty-two-pound shot from the enemy's works, entering directly over the forward port gun, struck the young midshipman, taking off the posterior and coronal portions of his head, and passing on through the bulkhead, designed to protect the machinery, entered the middle boiler, and, releasing the fiery demon within, carried death to several others on board.

The young officer died instantly, while thus nobly employed at the post of duty, and with his face to the foe.

SAMUEL BYRON BRITTAN, JR.

BOY BRITTAN.

BY FORCEYTHE WILSON.

Boy Brittan—only a lad—a fair-haired boy—sixteen,  
In his uniform !  
Into the storm—into the roaring jaws of grim Fort Henry—  
Boldy bears the Federal flotilla—  
Into the battle-storm !  
Boy Brittan is Master's mate aboard of the *Essex*,  
There he stands buoyant and eager-eyed,  
By the brave Captain's side ;  
Ready to do and dare—aye, aye, sir, always ready—  
In his country's uniform !  
Boom ! boom ! and now the flag-boat sweeps, and now the *Essex*,  
Into the battle-storm !

See, boy Brittan, see, Boy, see !  
They strike ! Hurrah ! the Fort has just surrendered !  
Shout ! shout ! my Boy, my warrior Boy !  
And wave your cap, and clap your hands for joy !  
Cheer answer cheer, and bear the cheer about—  
Hurrah ! hurrah ! for the fiery Fort is ours ;  
And " Victory ! " " Victory ! " " Victory ! "  
Is the shout.  
Shout—for the fiery Fort, and the field, and the day, are ours—  
The day is ours—thanks to the brave endeavor  
Of heroes, Boy, like thee !

Victory ! Victory !  
But suddenly wrecked and wrapped in seething steam, the *Essex*  
Slowly drifted out of the battle-storm ;  
Slowly, slowly—down, laden with the dead and the dying ;  
And there, at the Captain's feet, among the dead and the dying,  
The shot-marred form of a beautiful Boy is lying—  
There in his uniform !  
Laurels and tears for thee, Boy,  
Laurels and tears for thee !  
Laurels of light moist with the precious dew  
Of the inmost heart of the Nation's loving heart,  
And blest by the balmy breath of the Beautiful and the True ;  
Moist—moist with the luminous breath of the singing spheres  
And the nation's starry tears !  
And tremble-touched by the pulse-like gush and start  
Of the universal music of the heart,  
And all deep sympathy.  
Laurels and tears for thee, Boy,  
Laurels and tears for thee—  
Laurels of light, and tears of love, for evermore,  
For thee.





*M. R. Hailt*

## MORRISON REMICK WAITE.

A MORE ancient and honorable name than that of Waite can hardly be found. It appears it was originally written Wayte, but in modern times was changed to its present form. The settlement of the family in this country dates back more than two centuries. A Thomas Waite, born in Massachusetts, in 1677, settled in Lyme, Connecticut, when a young man. One of his descendants was the late Henry Watson Waite, Chief Justice of Connecticut, one of the ablest lawyers of the first half of this century. After serving several years in the State Legislature, and holding the office of judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts, he was, in 1854, elected to a seat on the State bench. A well-known jurist says of him, "He contributed his full share to the character of a court whose decisions are quoted and opinions respected in all the courts of the United States, and in the highest courts of England." "He was highly cultivated by study, chose to use his means for educational and religious purposes, and to help others, rather than in a pretentious mode of living; was social in his tastes, and enjoyed the perfect confidence of the entire community. His wife was of the first order of intellect, and, sympathizing in his pursuits, contributed largely to his professional successes. A fit mother was she, indeed, for her distinguished son."

This son, the present Chief Justice, Morrison R. Waite, was born in Lyme, on the 29th of November, 1816. Graduating from Yale College, he commenced the study of law with his father, who had also been a graduate of that institution. His studies were completed in the office of the Hon. Samuel M. Young, of Maumee City, Ohio. With that gentleman he subsequently formed a partnership that was successfully continued for many years. Mr. Waite's wife was a Miss Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Connecticut. They removed to Toledo about 1850.

Mr. Waite's reputation as an able lawyer steadily increasing, he



## MORRISON REMICK WAITE.

attained an immense and valuable practice, and became the acknowledged leader of the Ohio bar. "He was one whose clearness and dexterity of intellect had never failed to bring order out of confusion in the most complicated law cases which had been placed in his hands. He was, moreover, a thorough gentleman, with an acute sense of justice, strong opinions, sound judgment, and a spotless private record." A seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio was offered him, but he declined. He had also been frequently urged to accept a nomination to Congress. Though taking little part in public affairs, he did, in a few instances, serve the government, discharging his duties in a most fitting and acceptable manner. In 1871 he was one of the counsel of the United States at the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, where he won special praise for his labor in the commission; in 1873 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio by the unanimous vote of both political parties. The last and greatest token of approval and confidence conferred upon him, was his appointment to the office of Chief Justice of the United States. The circumstances attending it were the most flattering. "An American citizen was elevated to one of the most dignified and important judicial offices in the world without a dissenting voice. When the nomination was announced, a flood of surprise seemed to drown captious politicians and impatient office-seekers. The choice had, singularly enough, fallen outside of their ranks. Ere they came to the surface, Congress had bowed its lofty head to merit, the newspaper press had despairingly confessed its inability to find any fault with the nominee, and the question had rung through the length and breadth of the land, and been satisfactorily answered, 'What manner of man is he who is to be henceforth the custodian of the liberties of forty millions of people?'" Mr. Waite took the oath of office, March 4, 1874, and immediately entered upon the duties of his high office.

"Chief Justice Waite is so rounded in character and culture, that there are few salient points to seize for purposes of description. He is of medium height, broad physique, square shoulders, large and well poised head, hair and whiskers slightly flecked with gray, complexion heavy, eyes dark and piercing, and mouth indicative of decision. His general bearing is firm and self-possessed." He has the logical skill, the judicial temper, and the just mind which combine to make the jurist. In addition to these high professional qualities, he is distinguished for a large humanity, a generous nature, and a loyalty to his convictions, which make him beloved and respected as a man.





J. S. Stokes  
Maj. Genl

## JOSEPH HOOKER.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, of the United States Army, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, in the year 1814. He graduated with honors from the West Point Military Academy, in 1837, and received the commission of second-lieutenant in the first artillery. In 1838, promoted to first-lieutenant; and from 1841 to 1845, he ranked as regimental adjutant. When the war with Mexico broke out, he resigned his adjutancy, and obtained leave of absence to report to General Taylor, then on the Rio Grande; he served throughout the war in various capacities, with seven different generals, commencing as lieutenant and ending as lieutenant-colonel, having received three promotions. In 1848 he vacated his regimental commission and accepted the appointment of assistant adjutant-general, with rank of captain, which position he continued to fill until 1853, when he resigned while on duty in California, and became a farmer in Sonoma, on the Bay of San Francisco.

At the first reverberation of the artillery of Fort Sumter upon the shores of the Pacific, unwilling to believe up to that moment that our people would deliberately embark in the business of killing one another, he took the first steamer for the East, and, on his arrival there, was appointed by the President a brigadier-general in the volunteer service of the United States and placed in command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, which soon obtained the well-earned sobriquet of "Hooker's Fighting Brigade." He was subsequently put in command of a division; and from July, 1861, to the following February, he was in Southern Maryland on the north shore of the Potomac. He accompanied McClellan to the Peninsula, and took a prominent part in the whole campaign, winning fresh laurels in every engagement. The battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, was one of the most stubborn and hard-fought battles of the war. With but eight thousand men, General Hooker held in check the combined divisions of Longstreet and Hill, numbering twenty thousand men, from early morning until near the close of the day, when Kearney came so gallantly to his assistance.

## JOSEPH HOOKER.

At Fair Oaks he was placed in front of the enemy, and repeatedly drove back their reconnoitering forces, not once being driven from any position he took. In the various minor contests he took his part, and bravely went through with his share of the Seven Days' Fights. At Nelson's Farm, and at Malvern Hill, his fighting division never faltered, but stood their ground nobly, and repulsed the enemy whenever they attempted to advance. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" in this disastrous campaign, General Hooker was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He bore a distinguished part in the second battle of Bull Run, where he commanded the forces in and around Fairfax; and at the battle of Antietam he commanded the right wing. For nearly the whole day, he fought the Confederate Army single-handed, meeting the shock without flinching, and driving them back full a mile, when he was shot in the foot by a rifle ball, and compelled to leave the field. The wound disabled him from duty for several weeks.

In September, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the fall of the veteran general, Mansfield. It was a just and well-earned tribute. He was soon after assigned the centre grand division of the army of the Potomac, and succeeded General Burnside, in the chief command, in January, 1863. Crossing the Rappahannock, April 27th, he was attacked in his position at Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, and from the untoward procedure of some of his corps commanders determined to recross the river. In June, having discovered that he stood in the way to the accomplishment of the destiny of the army of the Potomac, he asked to be relieved from that command, and was succeeded by General Meade. Soon after he was ordered to the West, in command of the 11th and 12th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and fought the battle of Lookout Mountain, which was the first assurance General Grant received of his success in his operations around Chattanooga. Afterwards, General Hooker was heard to exclaim "that if his enemies had knocked him out of one great battle, he had been helped into another, more picturesque and ideal, if not more professional and scientific." He continued in this army under General Sherman, rendering services fully appreciated and admired by his companions, up to the very walls of Atlanta. He was afterwards placed in command of the Department of the Lakes, and on the conclusion of the war was assigned to the command of the Atlantic division, headquarters, New York City, since which time he was placed, at his own request, on the army retired list.





Matthew Vassar  
" " " " " "

## MATTHEW VASSAR.

IN the coming years, when colleges and institutions for the higher education of women shall have become so universal that the fact that these privileges were once denied them shall be all but forgotten, the women of America will recall with grateful emotions the name of Matthew Vassar. To him they are indebted for the establishment of the first College for Women. Mr. Vassar never had cause to regret the act. That the end for which the institution was designed and established has been and is being accomplished, the trial of more than a dozen years proves conclusively.

The incidents in the life of Mr. Vassar, and the causes that led him to establish the college, are full of interest. He was born in Norfolk County, England, on the 29th of April, 1792, and came to America with his parents and uncle in 1797. They bought a farm of a hundred and fifty acres near Poughkeepsie. Here they planted the first field of barley ever seen in Dutchess County, and soon had some fine home-brewed ale for family use and for sale. James Vassar, father of Matthew, became a brewer in Poughkeepsie. Matthew did not care to assist his father in the business, and fancying still less an arrangement which was made to apprentice him to a tanner, he started out alone to find employment. He was fortunate enough to secure a position at once in a country store in a little settlement two miles north of Newburgh. He remained there three years, and then entered the store of another merchant. Returning home after an absence of four years, he entered his father's establishment as bookkeeper and collector. His father had been most successful in his business, but shortly after his son's return he met with heavy losses which reduced him to comparative poverty. Matthew, after these misfortunes, began brewing ale himself, at first making but three barrels at a time. The business commenced on this humble scale grew in the course of years into a large and flourishing one. After more than fifty years' experience, during which time he had taken several partners for short periods, Mr. Vassar,



## MATTHEW VASSAR.

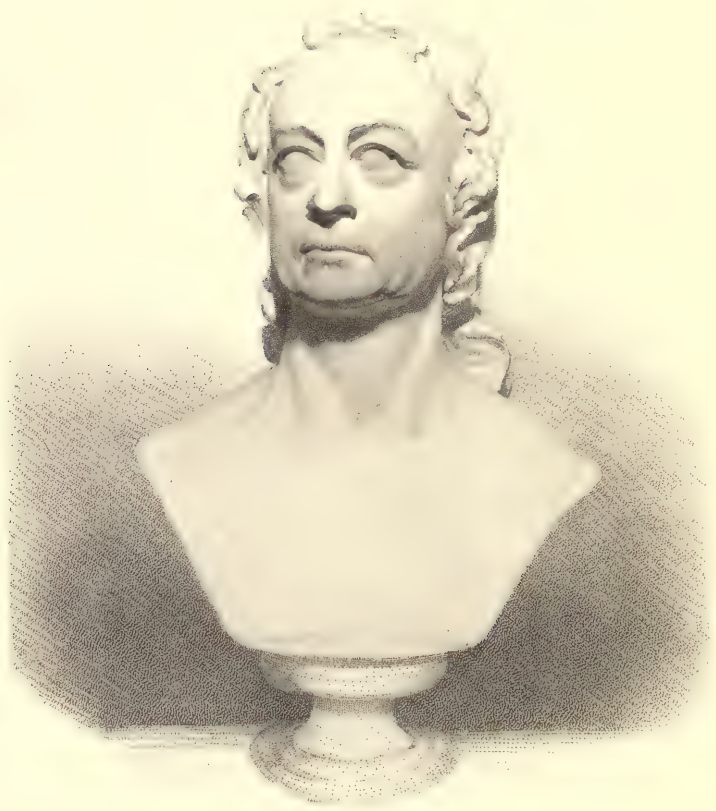
now the possessor of a large fortune, sold his interest to a nephew and retired from active business.

In 1845, Mr. Vassar and his wife sailed for Europe, where they spent several months in travelling. While in London the frequent visits made to Guy's Hospital, an institution founded by a kinsman of his, suggested a plan to Mr. Vassar's ever active mind. It was "to devote a large portion of his own fortune, in his life-time, to some benevolent purpose." Several years passed after his return from Europe before he decided what it should be. In the meantime several projects were contemplated. Finally, at the suggestion of his niece, Lydia Booth, who was principal of a young ladies' seminary in Poughkeepsie, he concluded to erect and endow a college for young women. Twenty-eight persons were chosen by him to constitute the body corporate of the college, and to be its first trustees. After a careful preparation for the great enterprise, the act for the incorporation of "Vassar Female College" was passed on the 18th of January, 1861. The title was afterwards changed to "Vassar College." The site was selected, and on June 4th, of the same year, Mr. Vassar with his own hands broke ground for the building. In less than four years from that date it was completed; and on the 20th of September, 1865, the first collegiate year of Vassar College was begun.

Mr. Vassar lived to see his great work accomplished. Up to the last moment of his life he was actively engaged in its behalf. On June 26, 1868, while reading his annual address to the Board of Trustees at their stated meeting, the MS. fell from his hands, and Mr. Benson J. Lossing (one of the trustees) caught his lifeless form in his arms.

Vassar College is situated on a farm of about two hundred acres, lying two miles east of the city of Poughkeepsie. The college building is nearly five hundred feet in length. Near by are an Astronomical Observatory and a Gymnasium. The college has a library of 10,000 volumes, also a valuable Art Gallery and Museum. In the latter there is an almost complete collection of North American birds, and a very full one of South American birds. In his will, Mr. Vassar left \$150,000 to be divided into three equal parts; the income of \$50,000 to be used as an "auxiliary fund;" that is, to assist deserving pupils who may have become pecuniarily disabled, to complete the college course; the income of \$50,000 for the increase of the library, and to advance the usefulness of the philosophical cabinets and apparatus; and the income of \$50,000 for an annual course of lectures.





*Henriette Lavoisier*

## WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Few of the many who have received the name of the "Father of his Country" were more worthy to bear it than Washington Allston. Though his tastes and talents were entirely unlike those of George Washington, he, in a different way, succeeded in winning a name and a place of distinction in the annals of the great men of America.

This gifted painter and poet was a descendant of a well-known family of South Carolina. He was born in Georgetown, on the 5th of November, 1779. From considerations of health he was sent to Newport, Rhode Island, where he spent his early boyhood. While at school in this place he formed the acquaintance of Edward G. Malbone, the portrait painter, and his artistic love of nature, music, poetry, and painting was first developed. When seventeen, he entered Harvard College, at which institution his education was completed. Resolving to make his favorite occupation, painting, his profession, he disposed of his property, and early in 1801 sailed for London. In order to cultivate his love of the art, he at once became a student at the Royal Academy, then under the presidency of his distinguished countryman, Benjamin West. At the end of a three years' course he visited France and Italy, making a lengthy sojourn of four years in Rome. While pursuing his study there, he distinguished himself so greatly as a colorist that he gained the title of the American Titian. During his eight years' residence abroad he familiarized himself with the works of the great masters. He also enjoyed the society of some of the most celebrated poets and painters of England and the Continent. It is said that no private American ever made a better or more lasting impression abroad than Mr. Allston did. In 1809 he made a brief visit to the land of his birth, and was united in marriage to a sister of Dr. William Ellery Channing, the distinguished Unitarian divine. Shortly after, he returned to Europe, took up his abode in London, remaining there for the space of seven years, during which time he wrote "The

## WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Sylphs of the Seasons” and other poems, besides producing some of his best pictures. These works are of great merit, and are founded for the most part on subjects taken from sacred history. Two of these, “The Dead Man revived by touching the Bones of Elijah,” and “The Angel Uriel in the Sun,” obtained for the artist valuable prizes from the British Gallery. All of his works met with a ready sale. His wife died soon after they reached London, and Mr. Allston, not enjoying good health, returned to America in 1818. Going to Boston, he made his home in that city a number of years. Among the many pictures he produced while there are “Jeremiah” and “Saul and the Witch of Endor.”

In 1830 he married a sister of his friend Mr. Richard H. Dana, the poet, and removed to Cambridge, where he built himself a house and studio. This place he made his residence for the remainder of his life. He now devoted some of his time to his pen, and the elegance of his prose has been surpassed by few. He prepared a series of lectures on art, and published a romance, “Monaldi,” a story of Italian life. Mr. Allston died at his house in Cambridge, on the 9th of July, 1843. During the last twenty-five years of his life he had occupied himself from time to time on his great painting of “Belshazzar’s Feast.” This was a work of large size, and he intended it should be his masterpiece. But his ill-health, together with his exacting and exalted taste, prevented a rapid progress, and though the last week of his life was spent upon it, it was left unfinished, “a splendid specimen of his genius.” “Allston’s works are not numerous, considering the extent of his career, but bear the imprint of an original and artistic mind. Had he possessed the moral courage and the physical ability to embody on the canvas his own conceptions, he would have proved one of the most prolific and imaginative artists of the age. No American painter has yet approached him in the delineation of sacred history.” Professor Shedd observed, “he accomplished so little because he thought so much.”

Mr. Allston’s conversational powers were of a high order, and he was a man of fine literary tastes. His associates had always been the best and wisest men of both continents, and by them he was mourned no less as a man of fine traits of character than as a gifted painter.





*Sam<sup>l</sup> Huntington*

## SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

THE Huntingtons were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Samuel Huntington was born at Windham, Connecticut, on the 2d of July, 1732. His father, Nathaniel Huntington, was a plain, industrious farmer, and the only education he was able to give the son in whom we are particularly interested, was that to be obtained in the common schools in their neighborhood. Three other sons, however, were graduated at Yale College, and entered the ministry. Samuel, who was naturally very studious, and the possessor of an active, energetic mind, availed himself of every opportunity to increase his store of knowledge. Though steadily engaged in farm labor until he reached the age of twenty-two, he succeeded in acquiring a pretty thorough knowledge of the Latin language. His clear judgment enabled him to select profitable reading matter, and his close observance of men and things gave him as much of an acquaintance with the ways of the world as many a man in more advantageous circumstances possessed. Too much honor and admiration cannot be given to one who, like him, rising from a comparatively humble sphere in life, overcomes, by his own exertions, obstacle after obstacle standing in the way to advancement and success, and finally becomes one of the most useful and eminent men of his time.

Having a strong desire to make law his profession, he relinquished his former occupation, and commenced the study of it at home. Borrowing books of Zedekiah Elderkin, of the Norwich bar, with no instructor but himself, he succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in mastering the elementary books. He was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in his native town, where he obtained a good practice. Removing to Norwich, in 1760, he established himself as a lawyer, and found a much wider field for his talents. Within the following year or two he married Martha, the daughter of Reverend Ebenezer Devotion.



## SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

In 1764 Mr. Huntington was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and the next year he was appointed State Attorney. He was also chosen a member of the Council. In 1774 he received the appointment of Associate Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1776 was appointed one of the delegates from Connecticut in the General Congress. An ardent, sincere patriot, he was willing and glad to do all in his power to aid the American cause in the great struggle then being carried on, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He continued in Congress until his poor health forced him to resign the important position as President of Congress, to which office he had been called to succeed John Jay in 1779. Two years later his resignation took place, and with great reluctance his services were dispensed with, although it was hoped his retirement would not be permanent. During the time he spent in Congress he continued the duties of the offices he held in the Council and on the bench. In 1783 he again took his seat in Congress, but, at the expiration of that session, declined a re-election. Retiring to his family, he now hoped to be able to enjoy the quiet and repose of private life. This he was not permitted to do, for soon after his return he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court of his State. The following year he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1786 he became Governor of Connecticut. He was still holding this office when his death took place at Norwich, on the 6th of January, 1796. He was then in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Huntington is described as a man of middle stature, with dark complexion and keen eyes. His countenance was expressive of the many good qualities which distinguished him in public and private life. "Governor Huntington lived the life of the irreproachable and sincere Christian, and those who knew him most intimately loved him the most affectionately. He was a thoughtful man, and talked but little; the expression of his mind and heart was put forth in his actions. He seemed to have a natural timidity, or modesty, which some mistook for the reserve of haughtiness; yet with those with whom he was familiar, he was free and winning in his manners. Investigation was a prominent characteristic of his mind, and when this faculty led him to a conclusion it was difficult to turn him from the path of his determination. Hence, as a devoted Christian and a true patriot, he never swerved from duty, or looked back after he had placed his hand to the work."





*John C Beckwith.*

## JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, an American politician and soldier, and a truly representative man of his time, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1821. He was a nephew of the distinguished divines, the Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., and the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge. His father, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, who died when he was only three years old, was Secretary of State of Kentucky, and a man of high standing in public affairs. On his mother's side he was descended from John Witherspoon and Samuel Stanhope Smith, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both presidents of Princeton College. Young Breckinridge graduated from Centre College, Kentucky; enjoyed the benefit of a few months at Princeton, as a resident graduate; studied law at Transylvania Institute; and was admitted to the bar, and entered immediately on the practice of his profession.

During the Mexican War Mr. Breckinridge rendered creditable service as a major of infantry. Soon after his return he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. In 1851 he was chosen to Congress, and in 1853 was re-elected, after a violent and protracted contest. His career in Congress was marked by a devoted attention to his legislative duties. It was during his successive terms in Congress that the Kansas-Nebraska agitation, caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, took place. Mr. Breckinridge took an active part in the discussion, and his great speech on the question of territorial power was made March 23d, 1854. It is remarkable "for its clear statement of the legislation of Congress at critical periods of our history, and its powerful analysis of the motives and movements of parties."

When President Pierce came into office he tendered to Mr. Breckinridge the Ministry to Spain, but family matters necessitated his declining the honor. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in June, 1856, and was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with

## JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Buchanan as President. He was elected in November, 1856, having received one hundred and seventy-three electoral votes. As presiding officer of the United States Senate, he took the chair of that body early in the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and, with some intermission caused by illness in his family, presided during the stormy session which preceded the war.

In the Presidential contest of 1860 there were four tickets in the field—Mr. Breckinridge receiving the Democratic nomination for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. He received the electoral votes of all the Southern States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The same year, however, his party in his native State gave proof of its confidence in him by nominating him for the United States Senate, and he was successfully elected to succeed John C. Crittenden from the 4th of March, 1861. While occupying his seat as Senator he openly defended the Southern Confederacy, and when Kentucky, the State he represented, announced her determination of remaining in the Union, he felt called upon to separate himself from the interests of his native State, and from those of the Union at the same time. Accordingly he left the Senate, went South, and offered his services to the Confederate Government. They being accepted he received the commission of Brigadier-General, and was appointed to take command of a brigade of Kentuckians. He soon rose to the rank of Major-General. During the first year of the war he was repulsed in an attack on Baton Rouge. Near the end of 1862 he commanded a corps under Bragg at Stone River (this was one of the most desperate contests of the war), and participated in the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863; defeated General Sigel at Newmarket in May, 1864; took part in Early's advance upon Washington in July of that year, and shared in his defeat near Winchester in September. In January, 1865, General Breckinridge was made Confederate Secretary of War, a post which the character of his mind and the experience of his life qualified him to fill. Shortly after his appointment the surrender of General Lee took place, and with it the downfall of the cause he had espoused. Upon the close of the war he immediately went to Europe, and, after spending some time there and in Canada, he returned to his home in Lexington, Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement. Always a favorite of society, he was admired as one of the handsomest men in the Confederacy. Dignified in manner; perfect and well-proportioned in form, with deep-set eyes, large and brilliant, while the lower features showed the clear-cut marks of noble blood.





*Thomas W. Baber.*

## THOMAS HART BENTON.

IN examining the records of the lives of the distinguished statesmen who have figured upon the political stage in this country, we find, prominent among the most eminent, the name of Thomas Hart Benton. "Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton, and Cass were to the United States Senate what the five senses are to the human system."

Thomas Benton was born near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina, on the 14th of March, 1782. He studied for some time at a grammar school, and afterwards at Chapel Hill College, but did not however complete the full course, owing to his removal to Tennessee. He studied law under Mr. St. George Tucker, entered the United States army in 1810, and in 1811 commenced the practice of law in Nashville, Tennessee. He rose rapidly in his profession, and served one term in the legislature, where he procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and one giving slaves the benefit of a jury trial. About this time he became intimate with Andrew Jackson, who had been raised to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and was Major-General of the State militia.

Removing to St. Louis, he established the "Missouri Enquirer," also practising law. Upon the conclusion of the struggle for the admission of Missouri into the Union, Mr. Benton took his seat in the United States Senate as one of the first representatives of the new State. He retained that position, by constant re-election, for a period of thirty years, during which time he took a leading part in the discussion of the great questions which came before that body. By the aid of his energy, iron will, and self-reliance, he rose to be one of the most active and influential members. He opposed the administration of Adams, but strongly supported those of Jackson and Van Buren. Upon the United States Bank question he made several elaborate speeches. He was the advocate of a railroad to the Pacific, and did much to open up and protect the trade with New Mexico, to establish



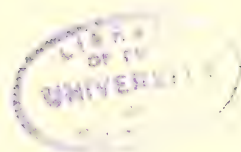
## THOMAS HART BENTON.

military stations on the Missouri, to cultivate and retain friendly relations with the Indians, and promote the commerce of our inland seas. He moved and successfully carried the expunging of the resolution of censure upon his friend President Jackson. He supported the Mexican War, opposed the Compromise Measures of 1850, because he thought the fugitive slave law clause defective and ill-judged. He strongly opposed nullification, and in 1850 was defeated for the Senate by the ultra-slavery men of his party.

Two years later, Mr. Benton was elected to the House of Representatives, where he distinguished himself in opposing the Kansas-Nebraska Bill as a violation of the Missouri Compromise. In 1854 he failed of re-election as a member of Congress. In 1856 he became candidate for Governor of Missouri, but was defeated in spite of his exertions in canvassing the State. In the Presidential election of the same year he supported Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Fremont.

After his retirement from active public service, he devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits. The record of his political experiences he published in a work entitled "Thirty Years' View; or, a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850." His opportunities as an actor and eye-witness gave him great advantages in writing it. It contained his best speeches, tributes to the public men with whom he was associated, and warm personal notices of his friends; 65,000 volumes were sold as soon as published. Wm. Cullen Bryant wrote: "The literary execution of this work, the simplicity of its style, and the unexceptional taste which tempers all its author's allusions to his contemporaries, have been the subject of universal admiration." While the second volume was in preparation, his manuscripts and books were destroyed by fire. He at once wrote to his publishers, stating his loss, and that his labor would be doubled, but that he would "go to work immediately and work incessantly." After its completion he entered upon another work, the "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1850," consisting of fifteen volumes. In this work, even at the advanced age of seventy-six, his daily labors were almost incredible; it was finally completed down to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850—even upon his very death-bed he dictated and revised the final portions in whispers, after he had lost the ability to speak aloud.

Mr. Benton died in Washington, on the 10th of April, 1858. In personal appearance he was short and stout, with a magnificent head, gray eyes, Roman nose and a face beaming with intellect.





*John W. Francis.*

## JOHN WAKEFIELD FRANCIS.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M.D., LL.D., one of the most distinguished American physicians, was born in New York City on the 17th of November, 1789. His father was a native of Nuremberg, Germany, who came to this country some half dozen years before the birth of his son John. That son, the eldest, after receiving the usual early education attended the school under the charge of the Rev. George Strebeck, and subsequently pursued his classical studies with the Rev. John Conroy. In 1809 he graduated at Columbia College, from which, in 1812, he received the degree of Master of Arts. While he was still an undergraduate he commenced the study of medicine with the celebrated Dr. Hosack. "During the period of his professional studies for four collegiate years, he never absented himself from a single lecture, nor attended one without making notes or abstracts on the subject taught by the lecturer."

In 1811 young Francis received his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the first upon whom the degree was conferred by the institution, which had been established four years previous. After a few months' practice Dr. Hosack offered him a co-partnership in business, which he accepted. The connection continued till 1820. In 1813 Dr. Francis was appointed lecturer on Medicine and *Materia Medica*, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia College, the medical faculty of which were about that time united. His popularity gained him the position of President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, as successor to Dr. Mitchill. "Anxious to transplant to his native soil whatever was valuable in the renowned medical schools of Europe, he left home for a tour in Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and France, and derived profitable themes of meditation and practice from the friendly converse of the celebrated Abernethy, Gregory, Jamieson, Denon, Gall, Cuvier, and other benefactors of the science and erudition of their race."

JOHN WAKEFIELD FRANCIS.

Dr. Francis returned to New York, bringing with him the foundation of a valuable library. Upon his arrival he was at once appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the College; and on the death of Dr. Stringham, in 1817, he succeeded him in the department of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1819 he became Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, which appointment he held until 1826. About that time he, with several other professors of the College, founded and organized Rutgers Medical College. This institution was closed after being carried on successfully for four terms.

“While Dr. Francis held these professional positions and filled them with industry and ability, he was engaged in an extensive and increasing practice. In addition to his arduous professional duties, he was also continually engaged in literary pursuits. He was a ready and eloquent writer upon whatever subject employed his pen. He was particularly eminent as a biographer, especially of distinguished men with whom he was acquainted; and no one man ever made so many and excellent contributions to the treasury of American biography as he. His essays and discourses, on a great variety of topics, occupy a large space in our literature. He was an ardent lover and patron of art, and the deserving man of genius, however humble, always found in him a benefactor and friend. He was honored and beloved by all of the literary men and artists of his day; and men of science esteemed him highly for his genial sympathy in their labors.”

In 1810 he founded, in conjunction with Dr. Hosack, the American Medical and Philosophical Register, which he continued through four annual volumes. One of his latest and most attractive works, a gathering of the personal reminiscences of his life, “Old New York,” grew out of an elaborate address before the New York Historical Society, of which he had been one of the founders. He was also greatly interested in the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Design, and other institutions. He was a member of many Medical and Philosophical Associations both abroad and at home. In 1850 he received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Connecticut; and in 1860, from Columbia College, New York.

Socially, Dr. Francis was a general favorite, and in the gatherings at his house all were met with a frank hospitality. Not only his immediate friends and associates, but all the citizens of New York City, were called upon to mourn, in his death, which took place on the 8th of February, 1861, the loss of the estimable physician and kindly philanthropist.





Horace Greeley

## HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, founder of the New York Tribune, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811. He was a delicate child, and unusually precocious. He received but a limited common-school education although he commenced his school life when he was barely three years old. His parents having removed to Vermont, young Horace Greeley obtained employment in Poultney as an apprentice in the office of the Northern Spectator, where he soon became an expert workman, and occasionally assisted in editing the paper. There was plenty of hard work to do in the office, yet he found time to keep up his reading and studies and to take part in the village debating society, where he was noted for his familiarity with political statistics. Soon after he was apprenticed his father and family went to Erie County, Pennsylvania, to live, and he made them two visits there, walking a large part of the way. His father was a poor man who had a hard struggle to obtain a living from his farm. The Spectator failing in 1830, on August 17 of the following year, Horace Greeley found himself in New York City with but ten dollars in his pocket. Having no friends to aid him he spent three days in a search for employment, and finally obtaining work as a journeyman printer, he continued thus employed for eighteen months. A young man of his diligence, ability, and integrity could hardly fail to rise as time went on. He was successively editor of the Morning Post, a short-lived penny paper; the New Yorker, which met with marked success; the Log-Cabin, an extremely popular sheet, advocating the election of President Harrison; and lastly, of his greatest enterprise, the New York Tribune. The first number of that independent and spirited journal appeared on Saturday, April 10, 1841. He will be remembered also as an eminent author, as well as journalist. "His writings have many characteristics in common with those of the elder printer, Franklin; but at no sacrifice of spirit or originality, because the very outbreathings of an intense individuality." In 1850, "Hints toward Reforms," consisting mainly



## HORACE GREELEY.

of lectures and addresses, appeared; it was followed by "Glances at Europe;" his "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension" was published in 1856; in 1860, "Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco," a series of letters reprinted from the Tribune; in 1864-6 "The American Conflict," in two volumes; in 1868 "Recollections of a Busy Life," a series of autobiographical reminiscences, parts of which had been previously contributed to the columns of the New York Ledger; in 1870 "Essays Designed to Elucidate the Science of Political Economy," and in 1871 "What I Know of Farming." "The Tribune Almanac," a political and statistical annual, circulated from fifty to a hundred thousand copies annually.

In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to the House of Representatives, to fill a vacancy. During the three months that he served he distinguished himself by exposing and denouncing the abuses of the mileage system, but more through the columns of his paper than from his place on the floor of the house. In 1851 he visited Europe, and was chairman of one of the juries of the World's Fair at London. In 1855 he made a second trip to Europe. In 1859 he went to California by the overland route, had public receptions and delivered addresses in San Francisco and elsewhere. When the late civil war seemed imminent, Mr. Greeley at first advocated a peaceable division; but after the opening of hostilities he urged a vigorous prosecution. At the close of the war, he pleaded for immediate conciliation. In May, 1867, he signed his name on the bail-bond which restored Jefferson Davis, the former President of the short-lived Confederacy, to liberty, after his two years' imprisonment in Fortress Monroe. This act, which was an entirely unselfish one, made him many bitter enemies at the North, and lost him much patronage.

Horace Greeley was "pure, simple, and conscientious in character. He had a peculiar disregard for dress, and neglected many of the courtesies of society, but was a true gentleman at heart, and possessed rare gifts in conversation." He was very fond of agriculture, and spent his leisure days on his farm at Chappaqua. In 1872, the liberal republican party, consisting of republicans opposed to the administration, nominated him for the presidential term commencing 1873. The democrats indorsed the nomination. The republicans renominated President Grant, who was elected. Just before the close of the canvass his wife died, and this sad event, together with the desertion of friends and the excitement of the contest, proved too much for his exhausted body and mind. He died November 29, 1872.





*Edw. Barker*

1771 - 1841

General in the United States Army

## EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER.

THE subject of this sketch, though of foreign birth, has become one of the martyrs of our liberty by laying down his life so freely in its defence. Struggling nobly against poverty in his early life, the poor weaver became one of the greatest statesmen, one of the bravest soldiers, one of the truest patriots that our free institutions have yet developed. He was born in London, England, February 24, 1811. The family emigrated to the United States in 1815, settling in Philadelphia. Early left an orphan, he obtained an education under many difficulties. In 1825 young Baker, with his brother, crossed the Alleghanies on foot, and passing down the Wabash in a canoe, settled on the almost unbroken prairies of Illinois; first studied for the ministry, but soon turned his attention to the law; was admitted to practice at Belleville, Illinois; removed to Springfield, Illinois. He was elected member of the Legislature in 1837, of the State Senate in 1840, and representative in Congress in 1844. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he resigned his seat in Congress, became the colonel of a regiment, and was under General Taylor at the siege of Vera Cruz. When General Shields was wounded at Cerro Gordo, the gallant Baker became the commander of his brigade.

At the close of hostilities, Colonel Baker removed to California. In October, 1859, when Senator Broderick was killed by Judge Terry, "because he was opposed to slavery and a corrupt administration," Baker was a fitting orator to pronounce his eulogy. Both of them, the living and the dead, were self-made men; and the son of the stone-cutter, lying in mute grandeur, with a record floating round that coffin that bowed the heads of the surrounding thousands down in mute respect, might have been proud of the tribute which the weaver's apprentice was about to lay upon his breast. For minutes after the vast audience had settled itself to hear his words, the orator did not speak. He did not look at the coffin—nay, neither to the right nor left;

but the gaze of his fixed eye was turned within his mind, and the still tears coursed rapidly down his cheek. Then, when the silence was the most intense, his tremulous voice rose like a wail, and with an uninterrupted stream of lofty, burning, and pathetic words, he so penetrated and possessed the hearts of the sorrowing multitude, that there was not one cheek less moistened than his own. For an hour he held them as with a spell; and when he finished, by bending over the calm face of the noble corse, and stretching his arms forward with an impressive gesture, exclaimed, in quivering accents, "Good friend! brave heart! gallant leader! hail and farewell!" the audience broke forth in a general response of sobs. Never, perhaps, was eloquence more thrilling; never, certainly, was it better adapted to the temper of its listeners. The merit of the eulogy divided public encomiums with the virtues of the deceased, and the orator became invested with the dead Senator's political fortunes. He soon after removed to Oregon, where in 1860 he was elected Senator for six years.

At the outbreak of the late Civil War, Baker was one of the first to rush to the field. At the great meeting of the people in Union Square, New York City, April 19, 1861, he was among the most earnest of the speakers. He was, however, not only a speaker—he was a doer as well; and soon he had gathered about him as effective a regiment as ever engaged in a campaign. His regiment soon became a brigade, and the government would have made him a major-general, had he not wished to retain his seat in the United States Senate. He was at first stationed at Fortress Monroe, whence he was transferred to the Upper Potomac, under the command of Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone.

On the morning of the 21st of October, Colonel Baker received orders to cross the river with his brigade, and make a reconnoissance towards Dranesville. The place of crossing selected by General Stone was Ball's Bluff—a steep, clayey bank, fourteen feet high; the transportation, two old scows, holding about thirty-five men each, propelled by poles across the deep and rapid stream. Surmounting all obstacles, the stream was crossed, the bank ascended, and the brave leader found himself in a thick forest, surrounded by the enemy. He held them at bay for hours; but his men were falling like grass before the scythe. Having been reinforced, he placed himself at the head of his regiment and heroically charged on their ranks, but he became the mark for a dozen rifles, and the noble leader and orator, matchless of the earth, fell mute, to speak no more!





Augustus B Longstreet

## AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

THIS judge, preacher, and teacher was one of the most respected and able of prominent Georgians. His father, William Longstreet, is said to have preceded the celebrated Fulton in the application of steam as the motive power to propel water craft.

The Rev. A. B. Longstreet, D.D., LL.D., was born in Augusta, Georgia, on the 22d of September, 1790. He was sent to school at Augusta, to the Richmond Academy, at two different periods. He afterwards attended the famous school of Dr. Moses Waddell in South Carolina. Three years under that eminent teacher fitted him to enter the Junior class of Yale College, which he did in 1811, and graduated in 1813. From Yale College he passed a year in the law-school of Judges Reeves and Gould, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and thence returned to Georgia, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and soon entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1817 Judge Longstreet married Miss Frances Eliza Parke, with whom he lived happily for more than fifty years. Settling in Greensborough, Georgia, he soon represented the County of Greene in the General Assembly of the State. Rising rapidly in his profession he was elevated to the bench of the Ocmulgee Circuit. In 1824 he became a candidate for Congress, with the certain assurance of an election, and a brilliant political career; but the death of his only son turned his thoughts from the struggle for the fleeting glory which this world bestows to higher things. With a changed and melted heart he united with the Methodist Church. In 1837 he removed to Augusta, continuing his practice of law in the State Courts, in the Circuit Courts of the United States, and, on a few occasions, in the Supreme Court of the United States at the City of Washington.

In 1838 Judge Longstreet retired from the practice of law, and united his fortunes with the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as an itinerant preacher. He was stationed in Augusta.



## AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

In 1839 the yellow fever broke out in that city with great malignity. Judge Longstreet and Mr. Barry, of the Roman Catholic Church—afterwards Bishop Barry—were the only ministers of the gospel of Christ who remained and gave untiring care to the victims of the terrible disease.

In 1839 Judge Longstreet was elected President of Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1848, when he resigned. During his presidency here the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College, at the instance of John C. Calhoun. In 1848 he was elected President of Centenary College, Louisiana; resigned in July, 1849, to take the position of President of the University of Mississippi, where he remained till 1856. The following year he was elected to the Presidency of the South Carolina College, but did not enter upon his duties till January, 1858. In 1860 he was appointed a delegate to the Statistical Congress at London by the administration of President Buchanan. He continued in the Presidency of the South Carolina College till the close of 1861, when most of the students of that institution volunteered in the Southern army, and Dr. Longstreet, having scarcely any one left to teach, resigned and moved back to Oxford, Mississippi, where he died on the 9th of July, 1870.

During his protracted life Dr. Longstreet wrote many magazine articles, and addresses of power and excellence. Of his sermons the most valued and the most powerful is one on "Infidelity," delivered at Louisville, Kentucky, before the Young Men's Christian Association, of that city. His more extended published works are: "Master William Mitten; or, the Youth of Brilliant Talents, who was Ruined by Bad Luck," and a capital book of humor entitled "Georgia Scenes, Characters, Incidents, etc., in the First Half Century of the Republic, by a Native Georgian," which first appeared in a newspaper of that State, and afterwards in a volume from the press of the Harpers in New York. "In style and subject-matter they are vivid, humorous descriptions, by a good storyteller, who employs voice, manner, and a familiar knowledge of popular dialogue in their narration. They are quaint, hearty sketches of a rough life, and the manners of an unsettled country—such as are rapidly passing away in numerous districts where they have prevailed, and which may at some future and not very distant day be found to exist only in such genial pages as Judge Longstreet's."

He was a man of fine education, of most cultivated taste, fond of music, and abounding in wit and humor.





Henry Wilson

## HENRY WILSON.

ONE of the most distinguished self-made men of our time was our late Vice-President, the Hon. Henry Wilson. This energetic and successful statesman was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812. His parents being poor, his educational advantages were as limited as those of Abraham Lincoln, and when his day's work on the farm of a neighbor, to whom he was apprenticed, was over, he spent his evenings in poring over useful books. At the age of twenty-one he had read nearly every work on American and English history. Mr. Wilson, on completing his minority, went to Boston, and from thence to Natick, Massachusetts, where he went to work at making shoes, occupying his leisure moments in storing his memory with the legislative history of the country. The whole secret of his political life dates from his visit to Washington, in 1838, where, upon observing the sale of some slaves at an auction, he swore eternal hostility to this institution of the South. Upon his return home he attended school in New Hampshire, where he studied mental philosophy, rhetoric, and Euclid; the failure of a friend causing his means to give out he returned to Natick, and taught a winter school. From 1838 to 1848 he manufactured shoes for the Southern market.

In 1840 Mr. Wilson commenced his political career as a public speaker in the Harrison campaign. The same year he was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature, and at once turned his attention to the rules of parliamentary practice, and to the question before the House. He was a strong advocate of freedom and a liberal policy.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson took place during the month of October, 1840. Three years later he was elected to the State Senate; and in the House, two years after, made one of the best and ablest speeches ever heard by that body. For over two years he conducted the Boston Republican, which he had purchased in 1848, with great ability. He was speaker of the State Senate in 1850 and 1851; and was

## HENRY WILSON.

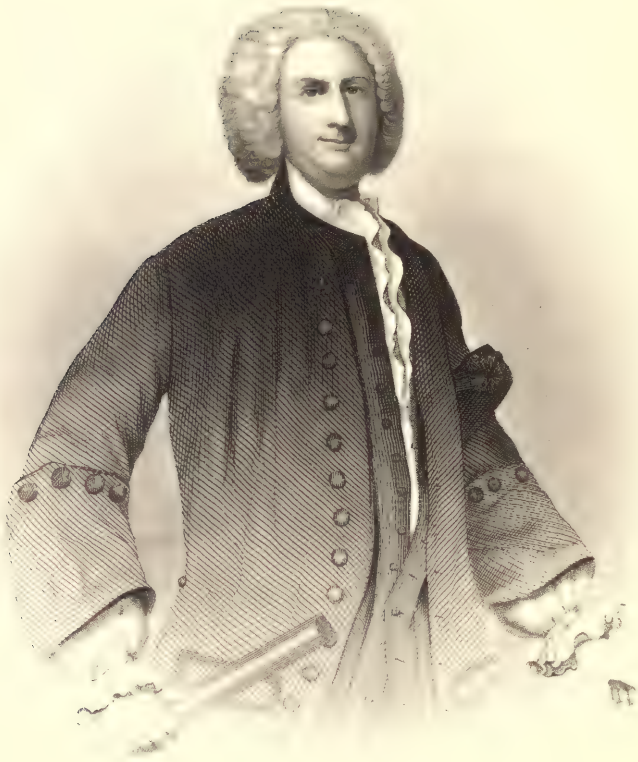
nominated for Congress and defeated in 1852. In the ensuing year he was sent as a delegate, by the towns of Natick and Berlin, to the State Constitutional Convention, where he made about a hundred and fifty speeches. In 1855, he was elected to serve, during the unexpired term of Edward Everett, as United States Senator; and in the following year delivered his important Kansas speech in the Senate. In 1859 he was almost unanimously re-elected to the Senate, and made, in March of that year, his celebrated speech in defence of Northern labor.

Upon the opening of the great drama of the civil war Mr. Wilson went to work with greater energy than ever. He introduced the acts for the employment of five hundred thousand volunteers, for the purchase of arms and ordnance, for increasing the pay of privates, &c., &c. In 1861 he enlisted two thousand three hundred men, organized the Massachusetts Twenty-second Regiment, and, as its colonel, conducted it to Washington. The same year he introduced the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; in 1862 the bill for the employment of colored soldiers; in 1864 the bill for paying them, and also that for freeing their wives and children. Mr. Cameron said of him in 1862: "No man, in my opinion, has done more to aid the War Department in preparing the mighty army now under arms."

Hon. Henry Wilson was re-elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, and again, at the expiration of that term, in 1871. Through his efforts the system of servitude for debt, in New Mexico, was abolished, in 1867; and the same year he instituted the Congressional Temperance Society at Washington. The summer of 1871 he spent abroad. In 1872 he received the nomination of the Republican party as Vice-President of the United States, and was elected by a large majority.

His crowning work of life he intended to be "The History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," in three volumes. The first volume, published in 1872, treats of the growth and power of Slavery from its introduction into Virginia in 1620, to the admission of Texas into the Union as a Slave State in 1845. Volume second relates the ominous events and political struggles that convulsed the country till the outbreak of the civil war in 1861; while the third and concluding volume was to be devoted to that series of measures which overthrew Slavery, destroyed the Slave power, and reconstructed the Union on the basis of freedom and equal rights to all. Written through failing health, it was near its completion, when Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, died in the Vice-President's room, at Washington, November 22, 1875.





PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

811: *W<sup>m</sup> Lippertell* — 1811

## SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

ONE of the most distinguished persons born in Maine was the son of Colonel William Pepperrell, a native of Wales, who came to New England as apprentice to a fisherman. At the age of twenty-two he settled at the Isle of Shoals, near Kittery Point, to which place he removed, and where he found his wife, Margery Bray, the daughter of a man of property, who came from Plymouth, England. His business was various: the most lucrative was the fisheries; ship-building was also profitable. Mr. Newmarch was his minister; and when the church was formed, in 1714, he and his wife and several daughters, with their husbands, were members. He had two sons and six daughters. As Andrew died about 1713, he left his estate chiefly to William. This son, afterwards Sir William, was born at Kittery Point, Maine, June 27, 1696. Originally a merchant, he possessed those characteristics of body and mind which fitted him for a military career. He had a high relish for the pleasures of society, and was the life and spirit of every company.

He married, March 16, 1723, Mary Hirst, the daughter of Grove Hirst, of Boston, and the granddaughter of Judge Sewall. When he first saw her, in 1722, at the house of her relative, Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, his visit was very unwelcome to Joseph, the son of Mr. Moody, who in his journal has recorded that he was bewildered by the attractions of the young lady. It was no wonder that the pretensions of the schoolmaster could not rival those of Colonel Pepperrell, the heir of a man of wealth, who also conducted the affair with much skill, making presents of gold rings, and a large hoop, and other articles of dress, thus awakening a little vanity which drew upon Miss Hirst, who, in the preceding year, had made a profession of religion, the remonstrances of her friends.

In 1827 he was chosen a member of the Province Council, and was annually re-elected thirty-two years till his death. Living in a country

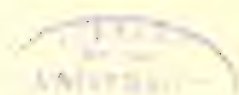


## SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

exposed to Indian hostility, he displayed a firmness of mind and great calmness in time of danger. He rose to the highest military honors which his country could bestow upon him. When the expedition against Louisburg was contemplated, he was commissioned by the Governors of New England to command the troops. He invested the city, aided by Commodore Warren, and articles of capitulation were signed, June 16, 1745. The king, in reward of his services, conferred upon him the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, an honor never before nor since conferred on a native of New England. Visiting England in 1749, he was made a colonel in the British army; became major-general in 1755, and lieutenant-general in 1759. He was for thirty years one of the commissioners to treat with the Eastern Indians, and as president of the council, was acting Governor of Massachusetts from the death of Phipps, in March, 1756, until the arrival of Pownall in 1758. He died at Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759. He was a man of great wealth. He owned in Saco 5,500 acres, being the site of that populous town, and his possessions were large in Portsmouth, Hampton, Berwick, and other towns. His will was drawn up with great care, but he gave at his death little to educational and charitable purposes. He had been liberal to his parish, and to New Jersey College. He had two children, a daughter and a son—the latter died in 1751, at the age of twenty-five. The daughter, Elizabeth, married Colonel Nathaniel Sparhawk. Their son, William P. Sparhawk, was made heir of his grandfather, Sir William, on condition of dropping the name of Sparhawk. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1766, and became Sir William Pepperrell, in 1774. But, espousing the British side in the controversy, all his vast property was confiscated and swept away. In England he was treated with respect, and received £500 per annum from the British Government; he died in London, in 1816, aged seventy.

The descendants of Colonel Sparhawk are numerous, bearing his name, and among others the names of Spooner, Jarvis, and Cutts.

Lady Pepperrell, the widow of Sir William, built a house near her daughter's, at Kittery, and survived her husband thirty years, dying in 1789.





*John S. Worden.*

## JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

THE gallant commander of the famous "Monitor" was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, on the 12th of March, 1818. He early determined to follow the sea, and as midshipman made his maiden cruise in the sloop-of-war "Erie" to the coast of Brazil. In November, 1846, he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

In the early part of the Civil War, Lieutenant Worden rendered himself illustrious through the adventures he met with in conveying despatches for the reënforcement of Fort Pickens, in Florida. Finding that there was a speedy prospect of the commencement of hostilities, he committed the despatches to memory, and then destroyed the written documents. Arriving at Pensacola on the morning of April 11 1861, he was ordered under temporary arrest, but General Bragg, who commanded the Confederate forces, gave him a pass which enabled him to go on board the "Sabine." After delivering the despatches to Captain Adams, of the "Sabine," he returned to Pensacola, and took the train for Montgomery unmolested; but the following day, and when within five miles of Montgomery, he was arrested by a telegraphic order from Bragg, and was placed in charge of the marshal until the 15th inst., when he was thrown into the county jail, where, treated as a prisoner of war, he remained until the 14th of November, when he was released on a parole, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Richmond. From here he was sent to Norfolk and exchanged for Lieutenant Sharp, of the Confederate Navy.

Lieutenant Worden, being in feeble health, remained in New York City until February, 1862. He was then placed in command of the Ericsson iron-clad battery, "Monitor," a new and novel piece of naval architecture. This "Yankee cheese-box," as it was nick-named at the time, was a hull with the deck a few inches above the water, and in the centre a curious round tower made to slowly revolve by steam-power, thus turning the two guns it contained in every direction. After a perilous voyage she arrived in Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th of March, just after the raid of the iron-clad "Merrimac."

the "Monitor" was but of nine hundred tons burden, she prepared to meet an adversary of five thousand tons burden. Early on the morning of the 9th, the "Merrimac" appeared, moving toward the steam frigate "Minnesota." Suddenly, from under her lee, the little "Monitor" darted out and hurled two one hundred and sixty-eight pound balls. Startled by the appearance of this unexpected and queer-looking antagonist, the "Merrimac" poured in a broadside such as the night before had destroyed the "Congress," but the balls rattled harmlessly off the "Monitor's" turret, or broke and fell in pieces on the deck. Then began the battle of the iron ships. It was witnessed by thousands, and was the first of the kind in the history of navies. The result is well known. During the engagement a shell from the "Merrimac" struck and burst on the pilot-house of the "Monitor," seriously injuring the eyes of Lieutenant Worden, who was looking out through a narrow slit and directing the fire of his guns. He was blind for over a month, but subsequently regained his sight. "The story of this conflict spread over the globe. It seemed to give the death-stroke to wooden war vessels. The 'Monitor' system not only presented the Union with a vessel which could cope with all the other Confederate iron-clads, render the blockade more efficient, bombard forts, and protect the coast against all fear of foreign invasion, but it rendered the United States the most formidable naval power in the world."

Lieutenant Worden received his commission as Commander, July 12, 1862, taking command of the iron-clad steamer "Montauk," of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, commanding the "Montauk," in the blockading fleet in the Ossabaw Sound, and engaging Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, January 27, 1863, and again on February 1, 1863; attacked and destroyed the privateer "Nashville" under the guns of Fort McAllister, on February 28, 1863; commanded the "Montauk" in the attack made by Admiral Du Pont, with the iron-clad fleet, on the defences of Charleston, on April 7, 1863. He was commissioned as Captain, February 3, 1863. Captain Worden was promoted out of the line as a reward for distinguished gallantry in the engagement with the "Merrimac," and in other battles in which he had taken part. On special duty in New York, 1864-6; he commanded the steam-sloop "Pensacola," of the North Pacific Squadron, 1867; he was also on special duty, 1868. He was commissioned as Commodore on May 27, 1868, and as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1870-4.

On November 20, 1872, Worden attained the rank of Rear Admiral, and was placed in command of a European station in 1875-7.





R. H. Johnson

## RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON.

IN the cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, there stands a beautiful marble monument bearing this inscription: "To the memory of Col. Richard M. Johnson, a faithful public servant for nearly half a century as a member of the Kentucky Legislature and Senator in Congress. Author of the Sunday Mail Report, and of the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky and in the United States. Distinguished for his valor as a colonel of a Kentucky regiment at the battle of the Thames. For four years Vice-President of the United States. Kentucky, his native State, to mark the sense of his eminent services in the cabinet and in the field, has erected this monument in the resting-place of her illustrious dead."

This distinguished native of Kentucky, whom the whole United States regarded with pride and gratitude, was born at Bryant's Station, five miles north-east of Lexington, on October 17, 1781. He received his education at Transylvania University, and afterwards studied law with James Brown, a distinguished lawyer and statesman. Commencing the practice of his profession, he met with uniform success, and rapidly rose to a high rank.

His career as a public servant began with his election to the Kentucky Legislature, where he served two years. In 1807 he was elected a Representative in the Federal Congress, and took his seat there when he was just twenty-five years of age. He warmly supported President Madison during his administration, and upon the commencement of the second war with Great Britain, known as the War of 1812, he raised a volunteer body of Kentucky mounted riflemen, and during the campaign served on the Canadian frontier with great credit. The commission of colonel was given him by Governor Shelby. In September, 1813, Colonel Johnson joined General Harrison, and in October bore a brilliant part in the battle of the Thames. Proctor and Tecumseh were at Malden with their two thousand British and Indian followers,



## RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON.

waiting to lay waste the frontier. General Harrison, at Sandusky Bay, was nearly ready to invade Canada, when news of young Commodore Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie reached him. He immediately crossed the lake, and finding Malden deserted set out in pursuit of the enemy. He overtook them on the River Thames. Drawing up his troops he ordered Colonel Johnson with his Kentucky horsemen to charge the English in front. Dashing through the forest, they broke the enemy's line, and forming in their rear, prepared to pour in a deadly fire. The British had before been returning the fire with galling effect, but they now surrendered. Proctor escaped by the swiftness of his horse. Colonel Johnson pushed forward to attack the Indians who suffered the greatest loss in numbers. In the heat of the action, a bullet, said to have been fired by the hand of Johnson, struck Tecumseh. When the savages realized that their leader was dead, they lost all hope and fled in terror and confusion. This important success, with Perry's signal victory, relieved Michigan, gave control of Lake Erie, and virtually decided the war.

Colonel Johnson while rendering such effective service was desperately wounded. When carried from the field his person, clothing, and horse had been pierced by twenty-five bullets. In the following February, though still unable to walk, he resumed his seat in Congress. In 1814, President Madison appointed him Indian Commissioner.

In 1819, upon the expiration of his last term in Congress, he was at once elected a member of his State Legislature. He had but just taken his seat when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. For ten years he continued to discharge his duties as Senator, when, in 1829, he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, where he remained until 1837. The next public office he filled was that of Vice-President of the United States, and as such presided over the body of which he was formerly a member. He served throughout President Van Buren's administration, and in 1840 again became the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but was not elected.

Mr. Johnson, about this time, retired from public life, and going to his farm in Scott County, Kentucky, he spent the greater part of his time there in seclusion. At the time of his death, however, he was serving a term in the State Legislature. He died of paralysis, in Frankfort, on November 19, 1850.

Mr. Johnson was a talented statesman, a courageous soldier, and a man whose many estimable qualities endeared him to his personal friends and to those who knew him only by reputation.





*Leah Benjamin*

## PARK BENJAMIN.

PARK BENJAMIN was born on the 14th of August, 1809, at Demerara, in British Guiana, where his father, a merchant from New England, resided many years. Their ancestors came from Wales to New England at an early period. In his infancy, Park Benjamin suffered from an illness, the improper medical treatment of which left him lame for life. When he was three years old his parents sent him to America under the care of a faithful guardian, but it was too late for even the skilful New England physician under whose charge he was placed to completely restore him, though his general health became good. From this time America was his home.

During his childhood he attended an excellent village school in Colchester, Connecticut. When he was twelve years of age he went to New Haven, and after passing three years in his father's family, was sent to a private boarding-school near Boston, where he remained until he entered Harvard College, in 1825. Before the close of his second year he was compelled, by a severe and tedious sickness, to leave Harvard. On his recovery he entered Washington College at Hartford, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, in 1829. The next year he entered the Law School at Cambridge, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1833. Removing to Boston soon after, he was admitted to the courts of Massachusetts. Withdrawing from the law he devoted himself to literature.

Early in the spring of 1835, Mr. Benjamin became connected with the "New England Magazine." In less than a year he transferred the work to New York, continuing it with the publishing house of Dearborn & Co., with which he became connected, as the "American Monthly Magazine," five volumes of which were published from January, 1836, to June, 1838. He next became associated with Horace Greeley in the editorship of the "New Yorker," a weekly journal devoted to literature and politics. In 1840, Mr. Benjamin and Rufus

## PARK BENJAMIN.

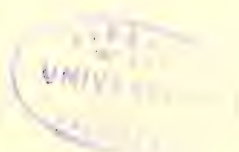
W. Griswold established in New York, the "New World," a large-sized weekly newspaper, which met the wants of the day by its cheap and wholesome republication of the English magazine literature. The "New World" soon became deservedly popular, and its reputation was well sustained by a corps of spirited contributors. After conducting it successfully for five years it passed from Mr. Benjamin's hands, and in 1846 he started, in Baltimore, "The Western Continent," a weekly newspaper on the plan of the "New World." This was only published for a short time, and the next year he commenced a similar weekly, entitled the "American Mail," but it was soon discontinued.

Mr. Benjamin was known as a poet as well as an editor, and his prose writings are numerous. His longest metrical compositions are "A Poem on the Meditation of Nature," delivered on the day of his graduation at Washington College, "Poetry: A Satire," and "Infatuation: A Satire." Some of Mr. Benjamin's shorter poems show a quick perception of the ridiculous, others warm affections and a meditative spirit, and the greater number gayety. "They are adorned with apposite and pretty fancies, and seem generally to be expressive of actual emotions. Most of them were written hastily, and they are not without the usual faults of unstudied verse; but they evince the possession of a fertile fancy and good taste. His keen perception of the ludicrous is shown in the sonnet entitled 'Sport.'"

### SPORT.

To see a fellow, of a summer's morning,  
With a large foxhound of a slumbrous eye  
And a slim gun, go slowly lounging by,  
About to give the feathered bipeds warning,  
That probably they may be shot hereafter,  
Excites in me a quiet kind of laughter;  
For, though I am no lover of the sport  
Of harmless murder, yet it is to me  
Almost the funniest thing on earth to see  
A corpulent person, breathing with a snort,  
Go on a shooting frolic all alone;  
For well I know that when he's out of town,  
He and his dog and gun will all lie down,  
And undestructive sleep till game and light are flown.

Park Benjamin died in New York City, on the 12th of September, 1864. During the last years of his life he delivered lectures on social and other topics, varying them with recitations of poems of his own composition.





*George W. Childs*

## GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the proprietor of the "Public Ledger," published at Philadelphia, was born in Baltimore, on the 12th of May, 1829. At thirteen years of age he entered the United States Navy, in which service he remained fifteen months. Going soon after from Baltimore to Philadelphia, he found employment as errand boy in a bookstore. Before long his employer, who had recognized his admirable business qualities, which were noticeable even at that early age, began to intrust him with the duty of visiting auction sales in New York and Boston, and the purchase of books.

When but eighteen years old, young Mr. Childs, having saved a few hundred dollars, hired a small room in the building then occupied by the "Public Ledger," and commenced business for himself. A purpose soon formed in the young man's active, "go ahead" mind, one which any ordinary observer would have pronounced unlikely to be fulfilled, but which, in spite of the seeming magnitude of the obstacles in the way to success, was accomplished sixteen years afterward. This was to one day own the "Public Ledger." Step by step the end was reached. Before he was twenty-one he was in the firm of Childs & Peterson, book publishers. For more than a dozen years Mr. Childs continued in the publishing business. Within that period the house issued the brilliant works of Dr. Kane upon "Arctic Explorations," Mr. Peterson's compilations, entitled "Familiar Science," "Bouvier's Law Dictionary," "Bouvier's Institutes of American Law," "Sharswood's Blackstone," "Fletcher's Brazil," "Lossing's Illustrated History of the Civil War," and most important and valuable of all, Dr. S. A. Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors," which, with special courtesy and a due sense of appreciation, was dedicated by its distinguished author to Mr. Childs himself.

At last the opportunity Mr. Childs had so long been working and waiting for was offered by the determination of the proprietors of



## GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

the "Ledger" to dispose of the entire establishment. In the early part of December, 1864, the purchase was made, much to the amazement of the whole community. Under the management of the new proprietor, who was already favorably known as a successful publisher, the Ledger increased in circulation and in reputation as a paper whose statements could always be relied upon as accurate, until it attained the high position it now holds among leading American newspapers. With the growing business more room was required, and accordingly the present "Ledger" building, situated at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, was erected at the cost of more than half a million of dollars. "Beautiful in its exterior, it is still more to be commended for the perfect adaptation of the interior to the purposes for which the building is designed, and nothing is hazarded in saying that the 'Ledger' has the most perfect newspaper office in this country, if not in the world. In its construction especial care was taken to provide good ventilation and a plentiful supply of light; and the proprietor has erected bath-rooms in the press-room, composing-room, and in the job-department, for the benefit of the workmen. Nothing, in short, that judicious liberality could attain has been left undone to provide for the comfort of all engaged in the establishment." The employés number over three hundred.

Prosperity has attended the "Public Ledger" and its able proprietor; and now that Mr. Childs has the means at his command he does not forget the resolve formed in his youth, when "his only wealth was industry, perseverance, and a stout heart." This was "the accumulation of riches, not for himself alone, but to make others happy during and after his life." Well has this noble motto been illustrated. His public and private charities are many—none appealing to him in vain. While he entertains with princely hospitality prominent Americans and distinguished foreigners, he remembers his lowly neighbors, and all engaged in his employ. By opening his elegant residences hospitably to visitors from foreign lands, Mr. Childs has doubtless done much for the credit of his country in this particular, while he has brought about associations among distinguished personages, which could scarcely fail to conduce to the public advantage. Probably no gathering of distinguished and notable persons was ever collected in the parlors of a private citizen in this country as met, by invitation, at Mr. Childs' Philadelphia residence, on the evening of May 10, 1876—the day of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.





L. P. Harvey -

## PHILIP KEARNY.

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY, U. S. V., was born in New York City, on the 2d of June, 1815. His mother was the daughter of the philanthropist, John Watts, founder of the "Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum." In accordance with her wishes young Philip Kearny entered the Law School of Columbia College; but the bar was not his destination. He was born a soldier, and as soon as he became his own master, he enlisted in the First United States Dragoons, as second lieutenant. This was in 1837. He spent over a year in this service, meantime devoting himself with ardor to the details of the military profession, and acquiring great skill in horsemanship. In 1839 his distinction as a cavalry officer was such that he was sent to Europe by the Government to study and report upon French cavalry tactics. He entered the Polytechnic School, but soon after joined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique as a volunteer, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign of Marshall Vallée, which swept the Arabs from the plains of Metidjha, and forced the passage of the "Gates of Iron." His bravery gained him the distinction of the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

After his return home he was aid to General Scott from 1841 to 1844, and served under him through the Mexican campaign; was brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the attack on the San Antonio Gate of the city of Mexico, he had the misfortune to lose his left arm, from a grape-shot fired from the batteries at the gate. After the Mexican war, Major Kearny was sent to California in command of an expedition against the Indians of the Columbia River, in which trying service his rare qualities as a bold, cool, brave officer shone conspicuously. He resigned his commission in October, 1851, and, returning to Europe, devoted several years to military studies. In 1859 occurred the Italian war, in which he distinguished himself greatly, serving as a volunteer aid on the staff of the French general, Maurier. For his skill and bravery at Magenta and Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon III. bestowed upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, making the second time he had received the decoration.

## PHILIP KEARNY.

When the news of the breaking out of the Great Civil War first reached Europe, Major Kearny was residing in Paris. He lost not a moment in hurrying home to offer his services to his country. They were accepted, and the President appointed him a brigadier-general of volunteers from New Jersey, on July 25, 1861. The Senate confirmed his appointment, and he was given the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Wherever the advance was, there was the "indomitable" Phil. Kearny. His vigilance was sleepless. Throughout the disastrous campaign of the Peninsula his division was always in the hottest of the fight. When the seven days' battle occurred, he stayed last at his position, unwilling and almost refusing to go. He was bidden to leave his sick and wounded and retreat. He nevertheless brought every man of them away, and, covering the rear, he fought his way through, finishing at Malvern Hill the crowning conflict of that movement. In no battle was his fighting division repulsed, always holding the field. In recognition of his great services in the Peninsula he received the commission of a major-general of volunteers, dated July 4, 1862. His division was one of the first to reinforce General Pope, and was almost constantly engaged in the battles between the Rappahannock and Washington from August 25th to September 1st. During the action of Chantilly the career of this brave leader came to a close. On the afternoon of September 1, 1862, word came that the enemy was stealthily advancing in Pope's rear to cut him off from Washington. Reno's division was ordered to attack them. Kearny's had been fighting without cessation, but he was, nevertheless, ordered to support Reno. The firing became heavy. General Kearny was apprised by General Birney that Reno's troops had given way upon his left, and that there was a gap between their flanks which the enemy were occupying. He rode forward personally to ascertain the truth, directing his orderly and aids not to follow, that he might be unnoticed. He did not return! The next morning General Lee sent in a flag of truce with the body of the illustrious officer. Language will vainly endeavor to describe the grief either of the army or the people at this sad event.

General Kearny as a commander was remarkable for his intuition, his power over his men, his rapidity of execution, promptness of resolve, unflinching will, and thorough knowledge of human nature. When General Scott called him "bravest of the brave," he spoke only the literal truth. He absolutely never knew fear!





REV. JEREMIAH DAY, D.D.

1785 - 1857

*Jeremiah Day*

## JEREMIAH DAY.

JEREMIAH DAY, President of Yale College, was born in New Preston, Connecticut, on the 3d of August, 1773. His father, the Reverend Jeremiah Day, was a graduate of Yale College in the year 1756; taught school at Sharon for seven years; was licensed to preach in 1767, and ordained in 1770. By his third wife, whom he married in 1772, he had four children who grew up. Jeremiah, the oldest of these children, entered Yale College in 1789, but poor health prevented him from going on with his class. After an absence of several years his health was so far restored as to enable him to resume his studies, and he was graduated with high honors in 1795.

Mr. Day succeeded Dr. Dwight in the charge of his school at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, and taught there a year; was tutor at Williams College from 1796 to 1798, and at Yale from 1798 to 1801. During this time he began to preach, having been licensed in 1800 by the Association of New Haven West. In the summer of 1801 his health became so feeble that he was induced to give up teaching and go to Bermuda, where he remained until the next April. Very soon after he sailed the corporation appointed him Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College. For more than a year after his return to the United States, Mr. Day and his friends believed that he had consumption, and that recovery was impossible. Their fears were happily not realized. A change of treatment caused such a decided improvement that in the early part of the summer term in 1803, he began the duties of his professorship. In 1817 he succeeded Dr. Dwight in the presidency. In July of the same year he was formally inaugurated, and on the same day he was ordained as a minister of the gospel.

President Day continued in his office for twenty-nine years. When he resigned in 1846, much to the regret of all in the College, he was elected a member of the corporation, and thus kept up his connection with the institution. Though he was then over seventy years of age, and his health had always been delicate, his faculties remained unimpaired. "His judgments were as just and wise, as safe and as much built on



## JEREMIAH DAY.

principle, as they had ever been. In fact, freed from the chief responsibility, he was more ready to accept of measures that were new and bordered on innovation. When called upon for his opinion he expressed it in clear, terse, and convincing terms, and at no time of his life could the appellation of a wise man be more deservedly bestowed upon him."

President Day was a member of the Board of Visitors for the Theological Seminary at Andover, and one of the corporate members of the American Board. He presided over the General Association of Connecticut in 1829, and at three meetings afterwards. In 1817 he received the degree of LL.D. from Middleburg College, and that of D.D. from Union College in 1818, and from Harvard College in 1831.

Dr. Day's most important works are on "Algebra," "Mensuration of Superficies and Solids," "Plain Trigonometry," and "Navigation and Surveying." They have passed through numerous editions, and have been extensively used in colleges throughout the United States. He was the author of "An Inquiry on Self-Determining Power of the Will, or Contingent Volition," and "An Examination of President Edwards' Inquiry as to the Freedom of the Will." He published occasional sermons, and contributed articles to the "American Journal of Science and Arts," the "New Englander," the "Christian Spectator," and to other periodicals. On the 11th of June, 1867, President Day wrote, with a trembling hand, his resignation of his position in the Board, and the corporation passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we regret increasing infirmities of old age lead President Day to consider it necessary to resign his seat in this board.

*Resolved*, That we recognize the goodness of God in giving this College, for the space of seventy years, first as tutor and professor, then as President, and for just half a century as a member of this corporation, the services and counsels of such a man as President Day, so pure, so calm, so wise, so universally beloved and honored."

Living beyond the ordinary period of human life, he was left the only surviving member of his father's family. His daughter Martha, a sweet poetess, died at the early age of twenty-one, in 1833. Elizabeth, wife of Professor Thatcher, died in 1858. Olivia married the Reverend Thomas Beecher, and after a short married life died in 1853. Stripped thus of his children, President Day found in his son-in-law, Professor Thatcher and his family, all the attentions that love and reverence could render, until death called him to a higher home. He died in New Haven, on the 22d of August, 1867, shortly after his ninety-fourth birthday.





*Andrew Johnson*

## ANDREW JOHNSON.

IN Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, was born, on the 29th of December, 1808, a boy who, reared in the most humble circumstances, finally occupied the most exalted position the Nation could offer. The parents of the seventeenth President of the United States were so poor that they could not give the slightest advantages of education to their son. When he was ten years old, young Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. He had never attended school a day in his life, and consequently knew nothing of reading and writing. A gentleman came occasionally to read aloud to the workmen employed in the tailor's shop, and thus a desire to be able to read for himself was awakened in the boy's mind. He succeeded in learning the alphabet, and how to form words from the letters. After his marriage, his wife often read to him while he was busily engaged with his needle, and in the evenings she taught him to read, write, and cipher. He had settled in Greenville, Tennessee, just before his marriage. Endowed with great energy of body and mind he advanced rapidly in intelligence and in skill at his trade.

Mr. Johnson was much interested in local politics, and in 1828 was elected alderman in the town in which he lived. In 1830, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he was elected mayor, which office he held for three years. In 1834 he was appointed by the County Court one of the trustees of Rhea Academy. In 1835 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in Tennessee, and in 1839 was re-elected. In 1840 he canvassed a large part of the State in favor of Martin Van Buren, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. The next year he was elected State Senator from Hawkins and Green Counties. In 1843 he became member of Congress, and, by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. While there he was conspicuous in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measure of Polk's administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855.

## ANDREW JOHNSON.

On December 7, 1857, Mr. Johnson took his seat in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, for a term of six years. He was a Democrat, and on the question of slavery he sided with his party, but after it became apparent that the secession movement was contemplated he placed himself unreservedly on the side of the Government in a speech delivered in the Senate, in December, 1860. In the following March, President Lincoln appointed him Military Governor of his State; the Senate confirmed the nomination, and on the 12th of the month he reached Nashville, and at once entered energetically upon the duties of the office. His task was a perilous and arduous one, but he maintained order with courage and ability.

By 1864 Governor Johnson was everywhere recognized as a warm advocate of the Republican party. The National Convention, which assembled in June, nominated him for Vice-President on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, who was re-nominated for the Presidency. They were elected by one of the largest majorities ever given. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865. Scarcely six weeks had passed when he was called upon to resign his duties at the head of the Senate to assume far heavier responsibility. Within three hours after the death of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson took the oath of office as his successor.

“A few months after the close of the war, the soldiers of the two armies, numbering in all about a million and a half of men, had again become peaceable citizens. But during 1866, and 1867, there were much excitement and bitter feeling regarding the question of Reconstruction. The President and Congress differed widely in opinion, and it was only after a long struggle that most of the seceded States were, in July, 1868, restored to their former relations in the Union. The hostility between Mr. Johnson and Congress constantly increased, and when the former attempted to remove Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, his impeachment was ordered on February 24, 1868, with a view to removing him from office. He was tried by the Senate, but two-thirds having failed to pronounce him guilty of “high crimes and misdemeanors,” he was acquitted.

Among the most important events of his administration were the adoption of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the constitution, the Indian war in the South-west, the treaty with China, the purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 in gold, and the final and permanent laying of the Atlantic Cable. He died July 31, 1875.





*J. P. Kennedy*

## JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY

JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, a distinguished politician and author, was born in Baltimore on October 25, 1795. He was graduated at Baltimore College in 1812, and four years later was admitted to the bar. He continued the practice of law in his native city for more than twenty years, enjoying well-merited professional success.

During our second war with Great Britain, "the War of 1812," as it is usually styled, young Kennedy, then a youth in his teens, patriotically offered his services to his country. They were accepted, and he participated in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point.

Mr. Kennedy early displayed decided political ability. He was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1820, and was re-elected for the two succeeding years. He warmly favored the administration of John Quincy Adams, and advocated a Protective policy. In 1838 he was sent to the House of Representatives, and in 1840 was chosen one of the Whig Presidential electors. He was re-elected to Congress in 1843 and 1845, and in 1846 again entered the Maryland House of Delegates, and was chosen Speaker. His influence with his party in Congress was deservedly great, and was also widely felt through his political papers and reports. In 1852 President Fillmore offered Mr. Kennedy the appointment of Secretary of the Navy. In this position, which he held until March of the following year, he was urgently in favor of Perry's Japan Expedition, and of Kane's second Arctic voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Kennedy commenced his career as an author in 1818, by the publication, in conjunction with Peter Hoffman Cruse, of "The Red Book;" a series of miscellaneous papers in prose and verse, issued in Baltimore about once in every two weeks. These serials were continued through the years 1818 and 1819, and were subsequently collected into two volumes. His second work, entitled "Swallow Barn; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion," consisted of a number of sketches of



JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY.

Virginia life and manners. It was favorably received. In the preface to his second edition the author writes as follows: "I wish it to be noted that Swallow Barn is not a novel. It was begun on the plan of a series of detached sketches linked together by the hooks and eyes of a traveler's notes; and although the narrative does run into some by-paths of personal adventure, it has still preserved its desultory, sketchy character to the last. It is, therefore, utterly unartistic in plot and structure, and may be described as variously and interchangeably partaking of the complexion of a book of travels, a diary, a collection of letters, a drama, and a history, and this, serial or compact, as the reader may choose to compute it." This diversified publication was followed by "Horse-Shoe Robinson," a historical novel. This is a well-told narrative of the experiences of an old Revolutionary soldier, and was more popular than "Swallow Barn." "Rob of the Bowl; a Legend of St. Inigoes," was his next publication. "Annals of Quod Libet," a political satire on the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign for the election of Harrison and Tyler, appeared in 1840. Soon after Mr. Kennedy published "Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States." He had previously delivered a much-admired "Discourse on the Life and Character of William Wirt." He also contributed a number of articles to periodicals, and was the author of numerous speeches, addresses, and reports.

The following complimentary notice appeared when the fame of this popular author had become firmly established: "Mr. Kennedy is altogether one of our most genial, lively, and agreeable writers. His style is airy, easy, and graceful, but various, and always in keeping with his subject. He excels both as a describer and as a *raconteur*. His delineations of nature are picturesque and truthful, and his sketches of character are marked by unusual freedom and delicacy. He studies the periods which he attempts to illustrate with the greatest care; becomes thoroughly imbued with their spirit, and writes of them with the enthusiasm and the apparent sincerity and earnestness of a contemporary and an actor. He pays an exemplary regard to the details of costume, manners, and opinion, and is scarce ever detected in any kind of anachronism."

Mr. Kennedy died at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 18th of August, 1870. At the time of his death he was Provost of the University of Maryland, Vice-President of the Maryland Historical Society, Chairman of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy, and a member of various literary and scientific institutions.





*Will Goldsborough*

## LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS MALESHERBES GOLDSBOROUGH was born in the city of Washington, February 18, 1805. He early manifested a predilection for the sea. At the breaking out of the war with Great Britain—in 1812—being then seven years of age—he waited upon the Honorable Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, and solicited an appointment as a midshipman. He received this position without the aid or even the knowledge of his father, his warrant bearing date June 18, 1812—the very day on which war was declared. In great exultation the incipient hero returned home with this unquestionable evidence of his appointment. His father was, however, a man of too nice a sense of honor to allow his son to draw pay while he was yet too young to perform duty. He accordingly waited upon the Secretary, and, while thanking him for the appointment, declined his receiving pay until capable of active service. The boy-sailor wore his uniform and attended school in Washington for several years, finally going to sea in 1817. His first cruise was in the “Franklin,” a seventy-four, the Flag-Ship of Commodore Stewart, then in command of the Mediterranean squadron. She sailed from Philadelphia October 14, 1817, having on board the Honorable Richard Rush, Minister to England. The services of young Goldsborough as a midshipman were varied, in both character and position. He was promoted to a lieutenantcy, January 13, 1825. Obtaining leave of absence, and having an unofficial opportunity of visiting Europe, he made an extensive pedestrian tour in France and Switzerland, spending a fortnight with the Marquis de Lafayette. In 1827 he joined the “North Carolina,” Captain Rodgers, in the Mediterranean. While cruising in the schooner “Porpoise,” in the Grecian Archipelago, he distinguished himself by his dashing and gallant capture of a piratical brig—boarding her, and driving the pirates into their boats, and finally to the shore, keeping up a running fire upon, and producing great slaughter among them.

In September, 1840, while in command of the “Enterprise,” he

captured at Bahia, Brazil, the pirate "Malik-Adhel," with a valuable cargo, which he sent into Baltimore. He received his commission as a Commander in the United States Navy, September 8, 1841. He was second in command of the "Ohio," at the bombardment of Vera Cruz; commanded a body of the crew of the "Ohio," detailed for shore service at the taking of Tuspan; and, after the Mexican war, was senior naval member of the joint Commission of Army and Navy officers to explore California and Oregon, and report on various military matters.

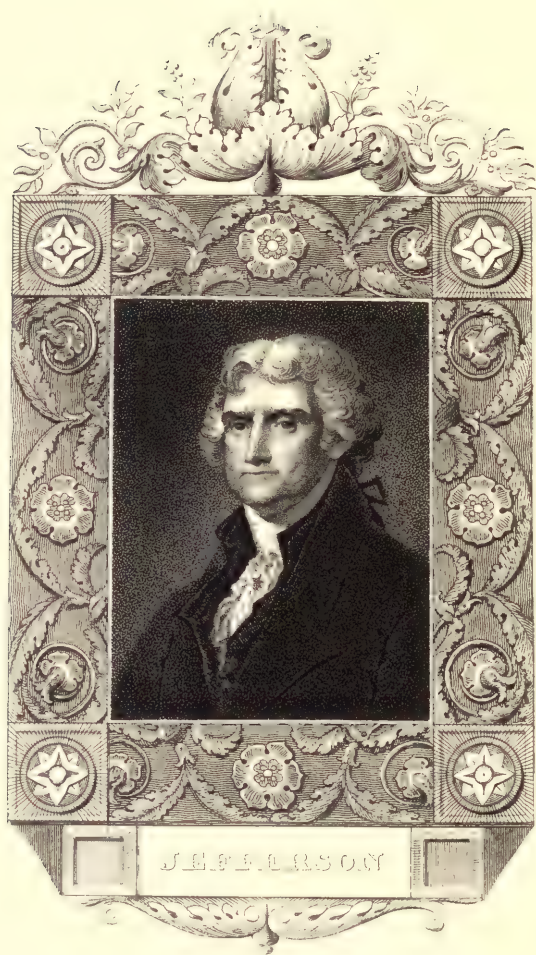
He was appointed Captain, September 14, 1855. From 1853 to 1857, he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis—a position for which his studies and his mathematical ability fitted him in an eminent degree. During his administration many important improvements and changes were made, the general efficiency of the institution was greatly increased, and he received the special commendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

After being relieved from this duty he was ordered to form a portion of a board to revise the "Ordnance Manual" for the use of naval officers. In 1858 he was ordered to the command of the frigate "Congress," forty-four guns, the Flag-Ship of Commodore Sands, on the Brazil station. He returned home in that ship, just after the opening of hostilities in 1861. After being unemployed for a short time, he was, through the influence of Secretary Chase, appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and hoisted his pennant on board the "Minnesota."

Roanoke Island, the scene of Raleigh's colonization scheme, was the key to all the rear defences of Norfolk. In the joint expedition to capture that island, early in 1862, Burnside with 10,000 men were conveyed by a fleet under Flag-officer Goldsborough, and the island was taken by a combined attack, February 8, 1862. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of Congress. He dispersed and destroyed the confederate fleet under Commodore Lynch, in the North Carolina waters. During his absence the "Merrimac" made her celebrated raid into Hampton Roads.

He was appointed Rear-Admiral by act of July 16, 1862, and soon after was relieved of his command. After the close of the Civil War, Admiral Goldsborough was put in charge of the European squadron. This was a mission of peace, and in his many reunions with brother sailors of other nationalities, he proved as genial a social companion as he had formerly been formidable as an enemy. He ended his active and useful life in the city of Washington, February 20, 1877.

UNIT 2



## THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It is said of Thomas Jefferson, our third President and the author of the Declaration of Independence, that of all the public men who have figured in the United States, he was incomparably the best scholar and the most variously accomplished man. Like Washington, he was of aristocratic birth, but unlike him was intensely democratic in taste and principle. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a man much esteemed in public and private life. Thomas was born in Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 2d of April (old style), 1743. At the age of seventeen he entered an advanced class in William and Mary College. At the end of two years he commenced the study of law with George Wythe, afterwards Chancellor of Virginia. In 1767 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law. Two years later he made his first appearance in public life, having been chosen by his fellow-citizens to a seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

In 1772 he was married to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful and wealthy young widow. Mr. Jefferson was now one of the largest and wealthiest slaveholders in Virginia, but he so disliked the system that he labored most zealously for its abolition. In 1774 he published his celebrated "Summary View of the Rights of British America," which attracted much attention.

The trouble with Great Britain had reached the climax, and all thought of a reconciliation had been abandoned by the colonists, when Mr. Jefferson took his seat, in June, 1775, in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. He was placed on the most important committees, and assisted in preparing, in behalf of the colonies, a declaration of the cause of taking up arms. He was made chairman of the committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence, and that great and immortal document was, with the exception of a few words, entirely his work. On the 4th of July, 1776, it was unanimously adopted and signed by every member except John Dickinson. Retiring from Congress, he



## THOMAS JEFFERSON.

applied himself for two years and a half to a revision of the laws of Virginia, and from June, 1779 to 1781, was Governor of that State. Returning to Congress, he was appointed by that body, in 1784, to act as Minister Plenipotentiary, with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, in negotiating a treaty of commerce with foreign nations. The next year he succeeded Franklin as Resident Minister at Paris, where he became more popular and more of a personal favorite than any previous foreign minister, with the exception of Franklin. While abroad he published his famous "Notes on Virginia." Returning to America in the fall of 1789, he was appointed by Washington his Secretary of State.

In 1796, Adams, the Federalist candidate for the Presidency, was elected by a majority of two electoral votes over Jefferson, the Republican nominee, who then became Vice-President. At the close of Adams' administration, Mr. Jefferson again became a candidate, and was successfully elected. The news was received in most parts of the Union with manifest joy. On the 4th of March, 1801, he rode down to Congress unattended, and leaping from his horse, hitched it, and went into the new Capitol to read his fifteen-minutes inaugural, an address unsurpassed among his many great State papers. Some of its sentences have passed into proverbs. There were no more brilliant levees and courtly ceremonies, as in the days of the two former Presidents. This unostentatious example was wise in its effects. Soon the public debt was diminished, the army and navy reduced, and the treasury replenished. The most important event of his administration was the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. At the expiration of his second term, he retired to his home in Monticello, where the remaining seventeen years of his life were passed. He died there on the 4th of July, 1826, at the age of eighty-three. This honored patriot, once a wealthy landowner, died poor in money, having by his profuse hospitality spent his vast estates.

In personal appearance Mr. Jefferson was six feet two inches high, erect and well formed; his eyes were light, and full of intelligence; his complexion fair; his noble and open countenance expressive of good-will and kindness. He was a bold horseman, a skilful rider, an elegant penman, a fine violinist, a brilliant talker, a superior classical scholar, and a proficient in the modern languages. On account of his talents he was styled the "Sage of Monticello." In his whole career he was the model of a great and good man. He commanded the respect of even his opponents, while the admiration of his friends was unbounded.





*Anna Maria ...*

## ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

SAMUEL G. OGDEN, the father of Mrs. Ritchie, the authoress and actress, was for years a successful New York merchant. He was the capitalist in the celebrated Miranda expedition, which was designed to liberate South America, but failed in its revolutionary projects. He then went to France to recuperate his fallen fortunes.

Anna Cora, the tenth of a family of seventeen children, was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1819, during the residence of her parents in that city. Her early childhood was passed in a grand old chateau, named La Castagne. Several of this numerous family evincing a decided dramatic talent, a miniature theatre was fitted up for them in the chateau, where they amused themselves with dramatic performances. After some years spent in France, Mr. Ogden returned with his family to New York. In her fifteenth year, while still attending school, Anna was married to James Mowatt, a lawyer of New York. The story of her first acquaintance with her future husband, of his escorting her to and from school, gallantly carrying her satchel, and of the courtship and runaway match that followed, are very pleasantly narrated in Mrs. Mowatt's "Autobiography." Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt retired to a country residence at Flatbush, Long Island. During the first two years of her married life the youthful wife continued her studies with great diligence, under the direction of her husband, who was many years her senior. Several happy years passed swiftly away in their pleasant home, each fully occupied by various pleasures and duties. Under the *nom de plume* of "Isabel," she made her appearance as an authoress by the publication of "Pelayo; or, the Cavern of Covadonga," an epic in five cantos; and "The Reviewers Reviewed," a satire directed against the critics of the former poem.

In consequence of failing health, Mrs. Mowatt accompanied a newly married sister and brother on a tour to Europe, where she spent a year and a half. While abroad she wrote a play, "Gulzara; or, the Persian Slave." She had appropriate scenes and dresses prepared in Paris,

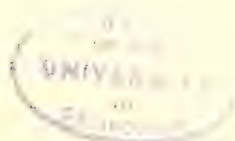
ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

and soon after her return to America produced this drama at a private party at her own house. It was well received, and was shortly afterwards published under her true name. Financial reverses overtaking her husband, Mrs. Mowatt, who had appeared in private theatricals, resolved to give public readings. The favorable reception the elder Vandenhoff had just met with in giving dramatic readings decided her pursuance of the same course. She gave her first public reading in Boston, in the autumn of 1841. An attractive person, a melodious voice and ladylike manners combined to produce a favorable impression. She soon afterwards appeared in New York, where she read to large audiences. Mrs. Mowatt continued her readings in different cities, with varying success. Her exertions eventually occasioned a serious illness, from the effects of which she did not recover for two years.

In 1845 Mr. Mowatt, who had engaged in the publishing business, again failed, and his wife resolved to go upon the stage. She made her first appearance at the Park Theatre, in June of that year, as Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons," and played a number of nights with such success that engagements followed in other cities, and she soon became an acknowledged "star." In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt visited England, where the latter met with such decided approval that they remained abroad for a number of years.

Mr. Mowatt died abroad in February, 1851. After a round of farewell performances, his widow returned home in the following July. After filling a highly satisfactory engagement in New York, she made a brilliant tour through the United States previous to her retirement from the stage in 1854. A few days afterwards she was married to Mr. William F. Ritchie, of Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie wrote a number of short prose and poetical articles. In addition to the larger works already mentioned, she published a five act comedy entitled "Fashion," and a five act drama named "Armand," in the stage presentations of both of which she appeared. In 1854 she published the "Autobiography of an Actress; or, Eight Years on the Stage," a record of her private and professional life to that date. She also published "Mimic Life; or, Before and Behind the Curtain: a Series of Narratives;" "The Twin Roses;" "The Fortune-Hunter;" "Fairy Fingers: a Novel;" "The Mute Singer: a Novel;" "The Clergyman's Wife, and Other Sketches;" "A Collection of Pen Portraits and Paintings," and "Italian Life and Legends." The last ten years of Mrs. Ritchie's life were spent in Europe. She died at Twickenham, on the Thames, July 28, 1870.





Wm. H. Miller

## WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CICERO'S definition of an eloquent orator is "a man who speaks in the forum and in civil causes in such a manner as to prove, to delight, and to persuade. To prove is necessary for him; to delight is a proof of his sweetness; to persuade is a token of victory, for that alone of all results is of the greatest weight towards gaining causes. But there are as many kinds of speaking as there are separate duties of an orator. The orator, therefore, ought to be a man of great judgment and of great ability, and he ought to be a regulator, as it were, of this threefold variety of duty. For he will judge what is necessary for every one; and he will be able to speak in whatever manner the cause requires. But the foundation of eloquence, as of all other things, is wisdom."

Among the names of American orators of the present century, that of Wendell Phillips ranks with the most celebrated as a ripe scholar and as a fearless, eloquent speaker and writer. "As a rhetorician, he possesses high merit. His style is polished and pointed; the matter of his discourses learned and philosophical, frequently enlivened by wit and sarcasm; his delivery calm, melodious, and effective."

John Phillips was the first Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts. His son Wendell was born in that city on the 29th of November, 1811.

Young Phillips received his education at Harvard University, and was graduated before completing his twentieth year. Two years later he finished his course of study at the Cambridge Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. These incidents occurred simultaneously with the commencement of General Jackson's second presidential term, and while the agitation of the slavery question was at its height.

In 1836, Mr. Phillips, who was already recognized as a lawyer of no ordinary ability, manifested his deep interest in and sympathy for the slaves by becoming a member of the new Garrison Abolition party. This faction refused to support the Constitution of the United States,



## WENDELL PHILLIPS.

abstained from voting, and advocated the dissolution of the Union, as the most effectual means of freeing the slaves. In 1839 he relinquished the practice of his profession from unwillingness to observe the oath of fealty to the Constitution required of him as an attorney. Earnestly devoting himself to the cause of emancipation, he eventually succeeded William Lloyd Garrison—the founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society—as president of that association, and retained the position until its dissolution.

Mr. Phillips' first memorable speech was made in Faneuil Hall, in December, 1837, at a meeting convened to notice in a suitable manner the murder, in the city of Alton, Illinois, of the Reverend Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell in defence of the freedom of the press. At a moment when the purpose of the meeting seemed likely to be defeated, Mr. Phillips, who was among the audience, rose impulsively and in an eloquent and indignant outburst rebuked the leader of the opposition for the adverse sentiments he had just uttered. This well-timed interposition secured the passage of the desired resolutions. From that hour Wendell Phillips became not only a prominent leader of the Abolition Party, but its most popular orator.

At the commencement of the civil war, Mr. Phillips, though he occupied an ultra position in many respects, sustained the government for the same reasons that had formerly induced him to advocate its disunion. Throughout the war he delivered numerous orations, with very powerful and general popular effect. In 1863 and 1864 he advocated arming, educating, and enfranchising the freedmen. In 1870 he was the Temperance and Labor Reform candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and received nearly twenty thousand votes.

At a meeting in Faneuil Hall, in January, 1875, he made a powerful speech in favor of the Louisiana policy of President Grant. In a speech delivered in Boston, in March of that year, his peculiar financial views were fully explained. He has long been an advocate of Woman Suffrage, Prohibitory Liquor Laws, and Prison Reform, and has also earnestly opposed capital punishment. He is still a frequent public lecturer, and as such takes rank among the most gifted and prominent of his countrymen. Among the most celebrated of his popular lectures are "The Lost Arts" and "Toussaint L'Ouverture." He has contributed largely to the "Liberator" and "The Anti-Slavery Standard," and to numerous other periodicals and newspapers.

A collection of his writings, entitled "Speeches, Lectures, and Letters by Wendell Phillips," was published at Boston, in 1863.

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*W. T. Sherman*

## WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, of the United States Army, son of Judge Charles R. Sherman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1820. He was a descendant of Samuel Sherman, who came from Essex Co., England, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Connecticut. Judge Sherman dying suddenly when his son William was about nine years old, he was adopted by the Honorable Thomas Ewing, whose daughter he subsequently married. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, in 1840. Entering the Third Artillery he served in Florida, and in November of the following year he became first lieutenant. He was for a time a broker in San Francisco, and afterwards practised law in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1860 he was appointed Superintendent of a new military academy, founded by the State of Louisiana, but resigned the position when the secession ordinance was passed in January, 1861.

Sherman at once left the South, and hastening to Washington offered his services to the general government. He was appointed a colonel of the 13th Infantry, in May, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. He succeeded General Anderson in command of the department of Kentucky, in the following October. His estimate of the number of men he required was considered so extravagant that he was relieved from his command.

In February, 1862, Sherman took command of the Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee; and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, by his energy and skill saved the fortunes of the day. General Grant, in his generous acknowledgment of his services, said, "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." Though he was severely wounded in the hand and had three horses shot under him, he remained in the thickest of the fight throughout the conflict. May 1st he was promoted to the post of Major-General of Volunteers.

The siege of Corinth, in which Sherman took a prominent part, followed. In the Vicksburg campaign, which began in December, he commanded the First Division, and on the 27th, made an unsuccessful

## WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

attempt to capture that place from the north side. In several battles preceding the siege he rendered important services, and commanded one of the three corps which made an unsuccessful assault on the works, May 22d. At length the garrison at Vicksburg, worn out by forty-seven days in the trenches, surrendered on the 4th of July, 1863. Sherman at once marched against General Johnson, and took possession of Jackson, Mississippi, from which the enemy was driven on the 17th inst. One important purpose of the North was thus fully accomplished.

On the 15th of November, 1863, Sherman joined Grant at Chattanooga. On the 24th and 25th the far-famed "Battle above the Clouds" took place. The result was the possession of Chattanooga by the Union forces. Sherman and his troops were immediately ordered to Burnside's relief; but as they approached Knoxville the enemy raised the siege and fled. On the 6th of May, 1864, Sherman moved upon Johnson, who was stationed at Dalton, Georgia. This campaign of four months' duration, its ten pitched battles and scores of lesser engagements, was decided in favor of the Union Army.

Sherman soon after joyfully learned that Hood, Johnston's successor, was to invade Tennessee. This intelligence left him free to advance at will, with little danger of opposition, and he at once prepared for his celebrated "march to the sea." The effect of this march can hardly be overestimated. In five weeks they advanced three hundred miles, foraging the country as they passed, reached the sea, stormed Fort McAllister and captured Savannah. Sherman sent the news of this brilliant achievement, accompanied by twenty-five thousand bales of cotton and one hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, to President Lincoln, as a "Christmas Present to the Nation."

Early in February, 1865, Sherman's troops, after a month's rest, were put in motion northward. Rivers were waded on the march, and one battle was fought while the water was up to the shoulders of the men. Columbia was captured on the 17th, and Charleston was evacuated the next day. After fierce engagements at Averysboro and Bentonville, March 15th and 18th, Johnston, who again had command of the Confederate forces, was driven back, and Raleigh was captured April 13th. On the 26th Johnston surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee; and the war was ended.

On the 4th of March, 1869, when General Grant resigned his military rank to enter upon his duties as President, General Sherman, by act of Congress, succeeded to his position as General of the Army of the United States.





*B. Murray*

## NICHOLAS MURRAY.

THE REVEREND NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1802. His ancestors, as far back as he could trace them, were Roman Catholics. He attended school until he was twelve years old, when he was apprenticed to a merchant. The place was a hard one, and at the end of three years young Murray, unable to endure it longer, ran away and went home. In 1818 he sailed for America to seek his fortune. Landing in New York, he found employment for a short time in the printing-house of the Harper Brothers. The firm has since published the numerous editions of Dr. Murray's writings.

Before he had been long in the city, he not only became a Protestant, but, through the advice of friends, determined to study for the ministry. For some time he continued his clerkship, giving his leisure time to his books, but in the fall of 1821 he gave up business and devoted himself to study. The succeeding nine months were spent at Amherst Academy, after which he passed the full course at Williams College, and was graduated with honor in 1826. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and though his straitened means obliged him to leave college for eighteen months, he continued his studies, and was thus enabled to finish the course with his class. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in April, 1829. He was soon after called to take the pastorate of the church in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and was ordained and installed in November. On the 23d of July, 1833, he was installed as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He retained this charge until his death, though he was frequently invited to assume the pastorate of prominent churches in Boston, Brooklyn, Charleston, Natchez, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. He received the appointment of Professor in two Theological Seminaries, was also Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions, and General Agent of the American Tract Society for the Valley of the Mississippi.



## NICHOLAS MURRAY.

Dr. Murray is widely known as an author. He first wrote for the public while he was in college. In Wilkesbarre he was a contributor to the "Christian Advocate," and after his removal to Elizabethtown he wrote for the papers and occasionally published sermons, to the diligent and systematic preparation of which he devoted strict attention. His "Letters to Archbishop Hughes," under the signature of "Kirwan," were extensively reprinted in other lands. His other published works are "Notes Historical and Biographical concerning Elizabethtown," "Romanism at Home," "Men and Things as I Saw them in Europe in 1853," "Parish and Other Pencilings," "Happy Home," "Preachers and Preaching," "American Principles, and National Prosperity;" and a series of letters to the "New York Observer" during his last visit to Europe. Several sermons which had not been preached were found in his study after his death and were published under the title, "A Dying Legacy to the People of his Beloved Charge." He was much employed as a popular lecturer through the country.

The Rev. Dr. Murray died at his residence in Elizabethtown, on the 4th of February, 1861. He was greatly loved by his congregation, and his loss was felt by the whole Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Murray's intellect was decidedly of a marked character. It was clear, comprehensive, logical, and withal eminently practical. Though it never moved sluggishly, it was never in a hurry; it always took time to assure itself that there were no unsound links in the chain by which it was conducted to its conclusion. He had one of the largest, most guileless, genial, and loving hearts in the world. You needed only to look him in the face to feel assured that you were in contact with a man who would not deceive you. He possessed strong sensibilities and sympathies, and knew how to rejoice with them that rejoice, and to weep with them that weep. This combination of fine intellectual and moral qualities, rendered his presence most welcome and grateful in the social circle. His beaming, genial expression, and affable manners, gave promise of nothing which his bright, cheerful, edifying conversation did not amply realize. As a preacher very rare and commanding qualities were universally conceded to him. His style was luminous, simple, and in the highest degree sententious. The same characteristics which rendered his public discourses so striking and effective combined with others to make him a most attractive writer on general subjects, and on questions of controversy particularly, well-nigh unequalled.





*Samuel P. Bates*

## SAMUEL P. BATES.

THE reputation won by Mr. Bates as an author is divided between educational and military themes. His "History of the Battle of Gettysburg" has caused his name to be more widely known than any other of his published works, it having received elaborate notice in the English press, and been highly commended by the leading generals in both the Union and Confederate armies, as well as by eminent English and French military critics. But his "Lectures on Mental and Moral Culture" was earliest published, and has attained a wider circulation.

Mr. Bates was born in Mendon, Mass., where his ancestors for several generations had lived. He was educated at Brown University, under the presidency of Francis Wayland, graduating in 1851. The first year after leaving college was spent in the study of English literature. For five years subsequent he taught the ancient languages at Meadville, Pennsylvania, which has come to be his permanent home, and, in the meantime, gained a wide reputation as a lecturer on educational topics.

In 1857 Mr. Bates was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Crawford County, one of the largest and most influential in the State, when a broader scope was given for his oratorical talents, and he soon acquired a State reputation for educational work. At the end of his first term, which was for three years, he was re-elected, but resigned to accept the office of Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, tendered him by Dr. Thomas H. Burrows, under the administration of Governor William F. Packer. This he held for six years, and was, during this period, prominent among educators of a national reputation, especially by his labors in the National Teachers' Association, before which he delivered his address on "Liberal Education," at its meeting at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1864, which was published in Barnard's "American Journal of Education," and also in pamphlet form. It was in this address that the diverse pronunciation of the ancient languages was pointedly referred to, and the necessity of

SAMUEL P. BATES.

professional training for instructors in the higher institutions strongly urged, producing a marked impression in educational circles. In 1865 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. At this period he published his "Institute Lectures;" also a little hand-book on "Methods of Conducting Teachers' Institutes," which has commanded a large sale.

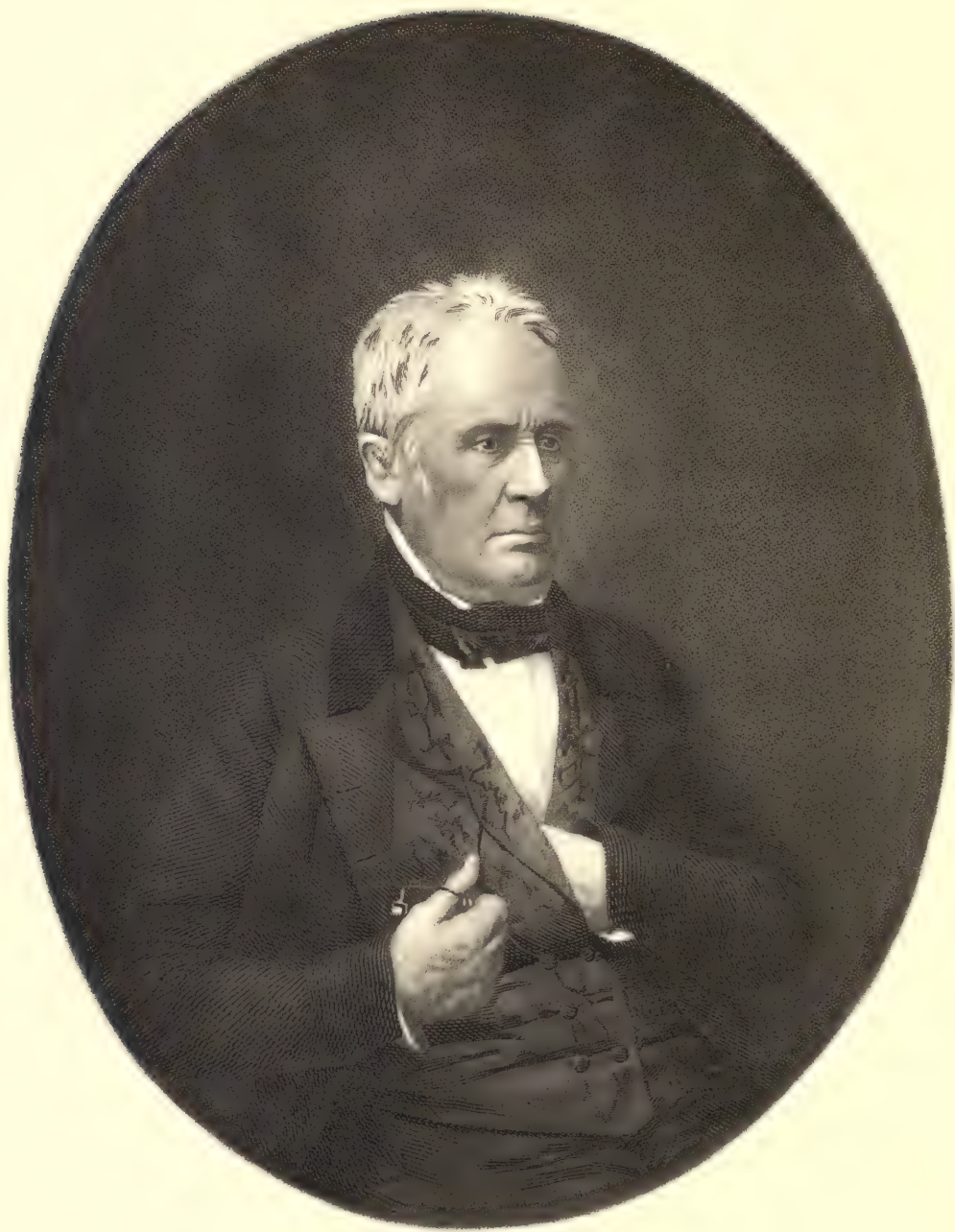
Deeming him fitted by capacity and culture for the difficult work, Governor Curtin appointed him, in 1866, State Historian, authorized by the Legislature, for the purpose of setting in an enduring form an account of the military organizations which went forth from the State to do battle for the Union when threatened by rebellion.

To write of events which transpired ages ago, where the material is ample, is comparatively easy. But to gather up the fragmentary annals of campaigns scarcely finished, and weave therefrom veritable records which shall stand the criticism of the men who were a part of the transactions, is a more embarrassing task, and requires a degree of patience and painstaking, of careful discrimination and unbiassed judgment, rarely possessed. For seven years he was unceasingly employed, and the result was published by the State in five large volumes, at an expense of nearly a half-million of dollars, and forms an enduring monument of the patriotism of the Keystone Commonwealth.

This work had scarcely been completed when Mr. Bates was employed by Major Armor to write the "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania," one of the pleasantest and most interesting of his numerous works. Closely following this was the "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," a large octavo volume, illustrated with nearly eighty portraits on steel of officers and civilians made famous during the late war. It was also published in quarto form, in red line, at an expense of fifty dollars per copy. The "History of the Battle of Gettysburg," which followed hard upon—has already achieved for its author a more than national reputation, and stamped him as a war critic and arbiter of military operations of the very first order.

In 1877 Mr. Bates visited Europe, spending considerable time in Scotland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and the cities of the Rhine. Upon his return he prepared and repeatedly delivered a course of four lectures on the "Art Centres of Italy—Naples, Rome, Venice, and Florence," respecting which impartial criticism has declared that "his hearers sat rapt and spellbound under his clear and picturesque portrayal of the wonders and glories of the Eternal City, and her glorious sisters of the enchanted land."





*B. Lilliman*

## BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

THE distinguished family of American Sillimans is thought to be of Swiss origin. From the early colonial days they have been residents of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Ebenezer Silliman, the grandfather of Benjamin, was graduated at Yale College in 1727, and Gold Selleck, the father, in 1752. The latter was a lawyer, and during the Revolutionary War served efficiently as Brigadier-General of the State militia. He stood high in the confidence of Governor Trumbull, and was entrusted for a time with the protection of the Long Island coast, which his residence at Fairfield readily enabled him to have in charge. In 1780 a party of British troops landed on this vicinity and took General Silliman prisoner. Six months later he was exchanged with Judge Jones, of Long Island, whom an expedition from Connecticut had seized and carried off by way of retaliation.

Mrs. Gold Selleck Silliman was a daughter of the Reverend Joseph Fish, for fifty years pastor of the Second Church of Stonington. They had two sons, the younger of whom was Benjamin Silliman, M.D., LL.D., who was born in New Stratford, now Trumbull, on the 8th of August, 1779. The family had fled to that place upon the invasion of the coast at New Haven by the British forces. Fairfield and Norwalk were soon afterwards burned. General Silliman died in 1790, and the task of educating young Benjamin devolved upon his mother. He was fitted for college, and entering Yale was graduated in the same class with his brother, at the early age of seventeen years. Three years later he was appointed tutor, and held the office five years. After his graduation he spent some time in studying law, and was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1802. The same year he abandoned his intention of following that profession, to devote himself to the study of Chemistry and Natural History. This change in his plans was effected through the influence of Dr. Dwight, who had seen the young



## BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

man's capacity to teach and govern tested during his five years' experience as tutor. After two years spent in Philadelphia as a pupil of Dr. Woodhouse, in preparation for his new office, he delivered a partial course of Lectures on Chemistry, a science then in its infancy, to the students of the college at New Haven. In the winter of 1805 he gave his first full Course of Lectures, and then visited Europe to prosecute his studies. He was absent fourteen months, and upon his return resumed his professorship. He subsequently published an account of this tour, entitled "Journal of Travel in England, Holland, and Scotland, and two Passages on the Atlantic, in the Years 1805 and 1806."

Shortly afterwards he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut, which is believed to have been the first similar exploration made in the United States. He published a paper in conjunction with Professor Kingsley on the famous Weston meteorite. In 1818 he founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which for twenty years he was sole editor, and for eight subsequent years senior editor. In the years between 1835 and 1840 Professor Silliman gave courses of lectures in most of the principal cities in the United States. He was also invited to deliver the Lowell Lectures at about the same time. He made a second visit to Europe in 1851.

In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and was made Professor Emeritus; but at the request of his colleagues he continued to lecture on Geology till June, 1855, when he gave his closing academic course.

Professor Silliman was a member of numerous American and European scientific societies. He was pre-eminent as a teacher, and as a lecturer he was almost unsurpassed. "Without a severe logical method, he threw so much zeal into his discourse, expressed himself with such an attractive rhetoric, and supported his doctrine by experiments of such almost unfailing beauty and success, that all audiences delighted to hear him; so that for years no lecturer so attractive could address an assembly, whether gathered within the walls of a college or from the people of crowded cities." Outside of the lecture-room, by the profound investigations given to the world through the press, he rendered invaluable service to the cause of science. He was aptly styled by Edward Everett, "*the Nestor of American science.*"

Professor Silliman was a finished gentleman, and a social favorite. His person was commanding, his manner dignified and affable, and his general traits of character such as to win universal respect and admiration. He died in New Haven on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1864.





*A. B. Burwell*

## AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

MAJOR-GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE is of Scottish descent. His grandparents, near the close of the last century, came to this country, and settled in South Carolina. His father, in 1821, removed to Indiana, where Ambrose was born, at Liberty, Union County, on May 23, 1824. He was graduated with distinction at the West Point Military Academy in 1847, and was appointed second lieutenant in the third artillery. Immediately joining in the Mexican campaign, he marched with Patterson's column to the city of Mexico. In 1849 he was ordered to New Mexico as first lieutenant in Captain Bragg's battery, and highly distinguished himself in a conflict with the Apaches. In 1850-51 he was quarter-master in the Mexican Boundary Commission. In 1851 he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and resigned the rank in 1853. Subsequently he commenced in Rhode Island an establishment for the manufacture of the breech-loading rifle, which he invented while on duty in Mexico. To his great disappointment he was obliged to abandon this enterprise, and, removing to Chicago, first became cashier in the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, then treasurer, and was occupying that position in New York City at the commencement of the Civil War in 1861. Governor Sprague offered Lieutenant Burnside the command of a regiment. Accepting this invitation he hastened to Rhode Island, and four days later, April 21, 1861, passed through New York at the head of the first detachment of Rhode Island Volunteers for the defense of Washington. In the first battle of Bull Run, Burnside commanded a brigade, and displayed such force and military ability as to be highly commended by General McDowell, and received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. During the remainder of the summer he assisted General McClellan in organizing the army. In the early part of January, 1862, General Burnside and Flag-Officer Goldsborough led an expedition for the capture of Roanoke Island. On February 8th the Island was taken by a combined attack. For this

## AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

victory the legislature of Rhode Island voted Burnside a sword; and on March 18th he was made Major-General of Volunteers. On the 14th of the following April he captured Newbern—Beaufort and Fort Macon were taken soon after. Thus all the coast of North Carolina fell into Union hands. On McClellan's retreat to the James River in July, General Burnside was ordered to re-enforce him with the greater part of his brigade. The defeat of General Pope compelled him to fall back to Washington. At this time the National Capital was in greater peril than it had ever been since the commencement of the war. When the Confederates invaded Maryland, Generals Burnside and McClellan pushed forward, met, and defeated them at South Mountain on September 14th. At the battle of Antietam on the 17th, Burnside, commanding the left wing, fought gallantly throughout the day, and though it proved an indecisive battle, the effect was that of a Union victory. During the next month General Burnside was placed in command of one of the three grand armies into which the Army of the Potomac was divided. In November he was appointed successor to McClellan, wide-spread dissatisfaction having been expressed at the slowness with which the latter pursued the retreating Confederates. The two commanders were warm friends, and it was with great reluctance that Burnside accepted the position. Crossing the Rappahannock (at Fredericksburg) on pontoon bridges, he attempted, on December 13th, to storm the works in the rear of the town. The Army of the Potomac which had proved itself unequalled in defence, was now, for the first time in its history, to "move on the enemy's works." The Confederates, intrenched behind a solid stone wall, four feet high, and on heights crowned with artillery, being aware of the orders given Burnside by the Washington authorities, easily resisted the repeated assaults of the Union troops.

General Burnside was relieved of his command, January 28, 1863 and assumed control of the Department of the Ohio on April 26th. On the 29th of November the Confederate General Longstreet, made a desperate assault upon Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was heroically repulsed. In April, 1864, he was placed in command of the Ninth Corps, and participated in the campaigns in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg until Lee's final surrender. At the conclusion of the War he engaged in business in New York, and at the West. In the spring of 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and filled that office until 1871. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator for Rhode Island.





*H. H. Kavanaugh*

## HUBBARD HINDE KAVANAUGH.

THE Reverend H. H. Kavanaugh, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born January 14, 1802, near Winchester, in Clarke County, Kentucky.

His father, the Reverend William Kavanaugh, was of Irish descent, and born in East Tennessee, while his parents were on their way from Virginia to Kentucky. He traveled several years as a minister in the Methodist connection, in the early days when that church forbade the marriage of its clergy; but he finally married Miss Hannah H. Hinde, a native of Virginia, whose father had settled near Winchester. After withdrawing from the ministry for a time he united with the Episcopal Church, and was among the finest ministers of that denomination who preached in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Kavanaugh died when the subject of this sketch was between four and five years of age. His wife, who was a Methodist, survived him fifty years. She was a woman of great fortitude and cheerfulness, possessed an exhaustless fund of patience, was deeply pious, and exerted an influence in rearing and training her children which was mainly instrumental in making them worthy and valuable citizens.

Her son, Hubbard Hinde, was educated at the old-style private country school, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a printer. The Reverend John Lyle, in whose family he resided during his apprenticeship, became so much interested in the boy as to offer him a classical education, on condition that he should enter the Presbyterian Church. But his good mother had planted in him the principles of Methodism, which now irresistibly appealed to his conscience. The kindness of Mr. Lyle was not lessened by his declining the acceptance of this generous offer, and after his young friend finally determined to prepare himself for the ministry, Mr. Lyle relieved him from his apprenticeship two years before the expiration of his time.

Her son now returned to his mother's roof and entered upon a systematic course of study. He rose to the ministry by regular steps; first becoming a leader for the colored and then for the white people



## HUBBARD HINDE KAVANAUGH.

In 1822, he was recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Mt. Sterling Circuit, to the district conference as prepared to preach, and was licensed to exhort in the pulpits of the surrounding country. He was finally induced to deliver a trial sermon before a select few in a private room at Augusta, while editing and printing "The Western Watchman," a paper published by James Armstrong, a merchant of that place. This gentleman and his friends had so arranged matters that Mr. Kavanaugh was unacquainted with their ulterior purpose, and, although he very reluctantly consented, his effort proved eminently successful. Its effect was indeed overwhelming! From that time the church of the town was open to him, and his position as a preacher in the Methodist pulpit secured.

Mr. Kavanaugh was recommended to the annual Conference which met at Maysville in the fall of 1823. He was admitted on trial and assigned to the Little Sandy Circuit. He afterwards became successively pastor of most of the important churches in the State, scarcely any part of which has not felt his influence, if not benefited by his actual ministration. In February, 1839, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Education, and filled the position until the following year, when it was again proffered him. In 1839 and 1840 he was also agent for the College at Augusta, under the auspices of the Methodist Church. In 1854, at the General Conference held in Columbus, Georgia, this eminent divine was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this office, the highest within the gift of his denomination, he has met their highest expectations.

Bishop Kavanaugh is a man of attractive manners, and is noted for his great activity and remarkable powers of endurance. Up to October, 1850, he had preached three thousand three hundred and thirty sermons, besides attending to the other important demands upon his time and energies. Since 1850 he has preached over four thousand sermons, and during his short stay of ten months in California delivered over three hundred and fifty sermons. For over half a century he has been before the country as a minister of the Gospel, and for nearly half of that time has held the office of Bishop. He is gifted with superior intelligence, and with almost unrivaled eloquence. Few American clergymen have during the present half century filled as large a space in the public mind and heart. Enshrined in the affections of a church which loves him for his work's sake no less than for the fineness of his temper and the purity of his life, "he is smoothly passing into a green old age."

VALLEY  
CALIF.



David Crockett

## DAVID CROCKETT.

Forty years ago few names were more celebrated than that of Colonel David Crockett, of Tennessee. He was known far and near as an eccentric self-made man. He possessed great native force of mind, and always lived up to his maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." He was kind-hearted, full of anecdote and humor, with a disposition that would not allow him to do injury to any one; yet was notoriously reckless of his own life, and fearless of all authority. Rough in exterior appearance, uneducated, with unpolished manners, and much of the wild recklessness of the ranger in his nature, he still held in sacred keeping such virtues, such true nobility of character and disinterested feelings of humanity, as give to his name and memory a lasting hold upon the remembrance and admiration of posterity.

"Davy Crockett," as he was familiarly known, was born at the mouth of the Limestone River, Greene County, Tennessee, on the 17th of August, 1786. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother an American. Though they were poor, David lived very comfortably at home until he was twelve years of age, when he began to make acquaintance with hard times. Then he was hired to a Dutch cattle-trader, and for the greater part of the next five years wandered over a large tract of country with drovers and carriers. It was a life of adventure, varied occasionally by a few weeks of hard work on some farm, or in a little country place. He spent a few months at home when he was about thirteen, and then attended school for the first time in his life. He went four days, and was just beginning to learn his letters when he had a falling out with a larger boy, which resulted not only in his playing truant, but in his running away from home also, to escape punishment. Two or three years later he spent a short time at school, working two days a week to pay for his board and schooling. He succeeded in learning a little arithmetic, how to read in the primer, and to write his own name. This was all the technical education he ever received; but his quick wit and aptitude for acquiring

## DAVID CROCKETT.

information by intercourse with men of superior education did him good service. He married quite early, and, going to a wild part of the State, became noted as a hunter. He had no equal as a bear hunter.

In 1813 Crockett served in the Creek War under General Jackson, and at the close received the commission of colonel. The first office he held was that of justice of the peace. He was very popular on the frontier, and was next elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. He was twice re-elected, and in 1827 was chosen a representative in Congress, where he remained until 1831. In 1833 he was again elected, and served until 1835. In the last-named campaign the following amusing incident occurred. He and the opposing candidate canvassed their district together, and made stump speeches. Crockett's opponent had written his speech, and delivered the same one at different places. David was always 'original, and he readily yielded to his friend's request to speak first. At a point where both wished to make a good impression, Crockett requested to speak first. His opponent could not refuse; but to his dismay, he heard David repeat his own speech. The colonel had heard it so often that it was fixed in his memory. The other candidate was *speechless*, and lost his election!

While in Washington he was always at his post of duty, and never forgot the welfare of his constituents. Though he obtained notoriety by his eccentricity of manner and language, his course in Congress won the respect of the first statesmen of his time.

It is certainly a very curious phase of American, and especially of Western character, which is exhibited in the ease with which Crockett passed from one act of the singular drama of his life to another. Yesterday a rough bear hunter, to-day a member of the Legislature; to-morrow a member of Congress, and the fearless opponent of his old commander, General Jackson. Such sudden and successful advances in life are scarcely seen except in our own country, where perfect freedom opens a boundless field to enterprise and perseverance.

In 1835 Colonel Crockett again became a candidate for Congress and his popularity seemed greater than ever. He told stories or related his wild adventures with as wonderful effect as of yore; but in spite of every effort he was defeated. This disappointment was the cause of his resolution to remove to Texas. His journey there was full of incident. Resident Americans there were in revolt against Mexico, and the colonel hastened to join them. He met his death on the 6th of March, 1836, while defending Fort Alamo, in San Antonio de Bexar.





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## FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN.

Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben was born November 15, 1730, at Magdeburg, in Prussia. He was educated in the Jesuit colleges at Neisse and Breslau, where he applied himself particularly to mathematics. At the age of seventeen he became a cadet in an infantry regiment, and by the time he attained his twenty-fifth year he had become a first lieutenant. In 1757 he distinguished himself in the battles of Prague and Rosbach, and the following year entered as Adjutant-General the free corps of General von Mayr. In 1762 he was appointed Adjutant-General on the personal staff of Frederick the Great, "in whose suite he took part in the celebrated siege of Schweidnitz, the surrender of which was the brilliant conclusion of the military operations of the Seven Years' War." After the close of this struggle the Prussian king presented him with a valuable lay benefice of the religious chapter of Havelzburg. He was also admitted to the select circle of young officers to whom Frederick in person gave special instructions in the art of war. After the close of the war Steuben traveled in Europe with the Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen, in whose court he discharged the duties of grand marshal and general of his body-guard for ten years. He afterwards withdrew to the court of the Margrave of Baden, who had previously decorated him with the Order of Fidelity. While in the service of this Prince he received the commission of Lieutenant-General.

In 1777 Baron von Steuben, while on his way to England, stopped at Paris, where he met an acquaintance, the Count St. Germain, then holding the high position of Minister of War. The count induced him to go to America, then deep in her struggle for liberty. After a long, and more than ordinarily perilous voyage, the ship on which he embarked arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 1st of December. He immediately addressed letters to Congress and to General Washington, inclosing copies of letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin, and tendering his services as a volunteer in the patriot army. He was promptly commissioned by Congress to join the army under Washington, at Valley Forge. This winter was one of great hardship



## FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN.

and suffering to the Continental troops. They were very inadequately provided for in many respects, and were sadly in need of military instruction. General Washington conferred upon Baron Steuben the temporary appointment of Inspector-General, and he immediately entered upon his work of disciplining the recruits. In May, 1778, his appointment was confirmed by Congress. He fought as a volunteer at the battle of Monmouth, in the following June, and rendered important services throughout the war.

In 1779 Steuben prepared a manual of military drill and tactics, entitled "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States." This work received the approval of Washington, and was adopted by Congress. "Seldom has a book been composed under similar circumstances. Each chapter was at first roughly written in German, then translated into bad French, then put in good French by Fleury, translated again into bad English by Duponceau, afterwards written in good English by Captain Walker; and when all this was completed, Steuben himself did not understand one word of it in consequence of his ignorance of the English language."

In 1780 Baron Steuben was appointed a member of a board of general officers for the trial of Major André. At the close of the war he was sent to Canada by Washington, commissioned to demand of General Haldiman the delivery of the frontier posts of the territory ceded to the United States. Upon his return he was instructed to disband the military posts at Philadelphia, and in November, in company with General Washington, entered the city of New York upon its evacuation by the British. In 1784 he tendered his resignation to Congress. It was accepted, and at the same time a resolution was passed voting him a gold-hilted sword. In 1790 Congress voted him a life annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars. Several of the States had previously passed resolutions acknowledging his numerous and valuable services to the country, and also voting him tracts of land. New York presented him with sixteen thousand acres, near the present city of Utica, forming a township called from him Steuben. The latter years of his life were passed on this estate and in the city of New York, where he was a prominent member of the most distinguished society of the day. He was President of the German Society, and President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Baron von Steuben died at his home in Steubenville, New York, November 28, 1794. His remains were interred at a hillside within his own domains.





*Esek Hopkins*

## ESEK HOPKINS.

AMID the December snows of 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers arrived on the shores of Cape Cod Bay, in the ship "May Flower," and planted a colony where the town of Plymouth now stands. This little band of suffering pioneers were the ancestors of many of our best liberty-loving men. Descended from one of the name, numbered with the company who came in the "May Flower," was Esek Hopkins. He was the son of William Hopkins, a thorough farmer, whose father, Thomas Hopkins, was one of the first to follow Roger Williams to Rhode Island. Stephen Hopkins, an older brother of Esek, was for several years Governor of that colony, and, next to Dr. Franklin, was the oldest member of the Continental Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Esek Hopkins was commissioned Brigadier-General by Governor Cooke, December 22, 1775, and also received a commission from Congress as Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the country, and was styled Commodore, and sometimes Admiral, in the newspapers of that period. In the winter of 1775-6, Commodore Hopkins repaired to the Delaware, and in February, 1776, put to sea with the first squadron sent out by the colonies, consisting of four ships and three sloops. The fleet sailed from Delaware Bay for the south, by order of Congress, to check the depredations made by vessels sent out by Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia. He proceeded to the vicinity of the Bahama Islands, and made an attack on New Providence. He effected a landing of eight hundred men, captured the forts, seized eighty cannon, and a large quantity of ordnance, stores, and ammunition, which he shipped and carried away. He also took the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one of the Council prisoners, and sailed for home. On the return voyage, when off Block Island, Commodore Hopkins took the British schooner "Hawke," and the bomb brig "Bolton." They were armed vessels—the former carrying six, and the latter eight guns—which had annoyed the coasters and small craft belonging to Ameri-

## ESEK HOPKINS.

eans. For this act the president of Congress complimented him officially. Two days afterwards he attacked the "Glasgow," of twenty-nine guns, a British sloop-of-war, but suffered her to escape.

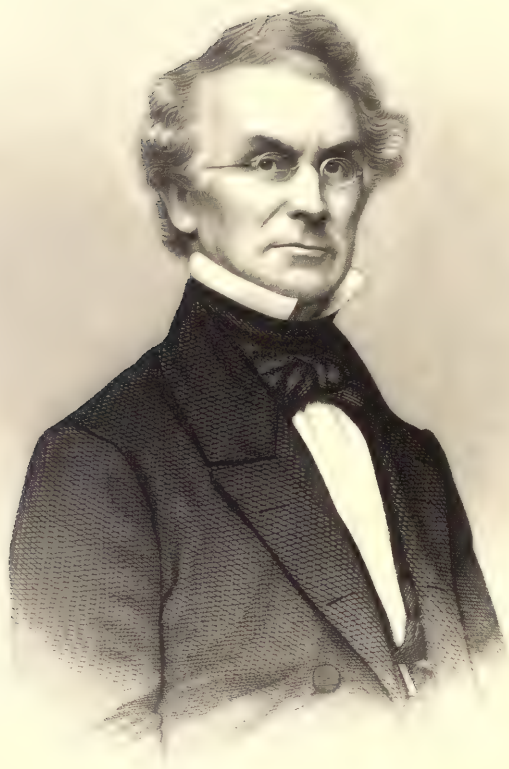
Captain Hopkins continued in public office only a short time after this cruise. In June, 1776, he was ordered by Congress to appear before the Naval Committee to reply to charges which had been preferred against him for not annoying the enemy's ships on the southern coast, of having exceeded his instructions in the attack on New Providence, and for want of proper efforts, or courage, for failing to capture the "Glasgow." After a debate, in which he was ably defended by John Adams, he was acquitted, though Congress censured him for not proceeding direct to the Carolinas. Hopkins was directed to resume the command of the fleet and cruise against the British fishery at Newfoundland. But unavoidable delays in getting the ships ready afforded another occasion for the complaints of his enemies. Their efforts ultimately prevailed, in spite of the exertions of Adams, and on the 2d of January, 1778, he was dismissed the service. John Paul Jones says, in a letter written to Mr. Hopkins shortly after the first trial: "I know you will not suspect me of flattery when I affirm I have not experienced a more sincere pleasure, for a long time past, than the account I have had of your having gained your cause at Philadelphia, in spite of party. . . . You will be thrice welcome to your native land and to your nearest concerns. After your late shock, they will see you as gold from the fire, of more worth and value, and slander will learn to keep silence when Admiral Hopkins is mentioned."

Esek Hopkins exerted great political influence in Rhode Island throughout his life, and was often elected to the General Assembly of the State. His burial-place, as well as place of decease, was at North Providence. His gravestone, which exhibits the usual neglected appearance of old rural cemeteries, bears this inscription:

"This stone is consecrated to the memory of Esek Hopkins, Esquire, who departed this life on the 26th day of February, A.D. 1802. He was born in the year 1718, at Scituate, in the State [Rhode Island], and during our Revolutionary War was appointed Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States. He was afterwards a member of our State Legislature, and was no less distinguished for his deliberation than for his valor. As he lived highly respected, so he died deeply regretted by his country and his friends, at the advanced age of 83 years and 10 months.

"Look next on greatness,—say where greatness lies.'"

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*W. Adams*

## WILLIAM ADAMS.

FEW men have possessed more rigid and conscientious integrity than John Adams, LL.D., and few educators have been as distinguished in the training of youth who were afterward eminent in the various spheres of active and professional life. He descended from the old stock of Henry Adams, which has given two Presidents to the United States. His wife, Elizabeth (Ripley) Adams, was a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of the "May Flower."

Their son, William Adams, D.D., LL.D., was born in Colchester, Connecticut, January 25, 1807. His parents removed in his infancy to Andover, Massachusetts, where his father became the principal of Phillips Academy. His early education was received at this academy, from which he entered Yale College, New Haven, and graduated in 1827. His theological studies were pursued in the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was licensed to preach in Boston, by the Suffolk South Association, in the spring of 1830. Immediately after leaving the Seminary, in September, 1830, he was invited to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Brighton, Massachusetts, where he was ordained and installed in February, 1831. Leaving that place, because of the ill-health of his wife, he was invited to become the pastor of the Broome Street Church, in the city of New York, in the summer of 1834. Accepting this invitation, he was installed over the church in November, 1834, by the Third Presbytery of New York.

A large part of this congregation, who thought it advisable to remove to the upper part of the city, withdrew with Dr. Adams in 1853, and erected an elegant church edifice on the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and became known as the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The building fronts Madison Square and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and all its surroundings are remarkably elegant. It was erected at a cost of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, all contributed by voluntary subscriptions. The dedication took place in December, 1854.



## WILLIAM ADAMS.

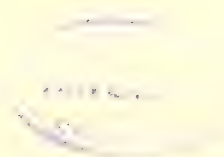
Dr. Adams has occupied a very prominent position in the Presbyterian Church from the time he entered the ministry, and has received from the church many marks of its appreciation of his abilities and vital piety. He was Moderator of the New School General Assembly which met in the city of Washington in 1852, and was active in promoting the reunion between the Old and New School Churches in 1870-71. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D., in 1842, from the University of the City of New York, and of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1869.

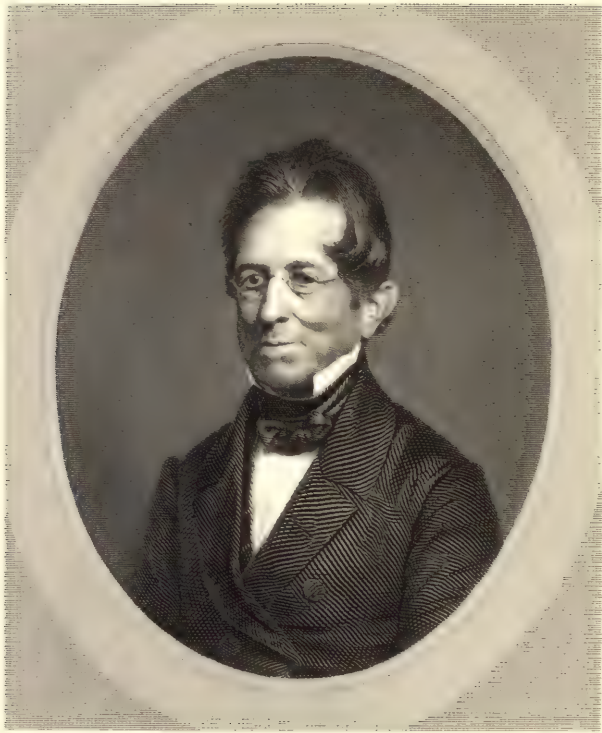
The writings of Dr. Adams are highly valued by the Christian community, alike for the perfection of their style and the ability with which the important themes to which they relate are treated. Among his works may be named, "The Three Gardens—Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise," "Thanksgiving; Memories of the Day, and Helps to the Habit," and "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men." His sermons are all able, and show his high theological as well as literary culture. All are grand in conception and eloquent in expression.

Dr. Adams is a tall, erect, finely proportioned man, hale and vigorous. He has regular, well-defined features, and a cheerful, intellectual face. His eyes are bright and penetrating, his mouth is expressive of much decision of character, and his brow displays not only physical symmetry, but the evidence of mental superiority. To this striking and attractive presence are added manners at once polished and fascinating. His voice is melodious and adequate to fill the largest building. His tall, erect figure imparts additional impressiveness to his delivery and gesticulation. He is equally happy as an extemporaneous speaker, possessing as he does remarkable fluency, and the command of chaste, effective language.

The pastoral relations of Dr. Adams are probably as agreeable as those of any man in the ministry. He is admired and beloved by his people, and is sincerely attached to them.

They belong to the educated class of society, and he has the pleasure of knowing that his learned efforts in the pulpit are not wasted upon unappreciative intellects. His church is always crowded, and there is no want of religious zeal. Such is the position occupied by Dr. Adams in his denomination, and with the public at large. His influence is at all times commanding and extended, and his position in the church and the community is that of a representative of the highest religious, moral, and intellectual power.





*Yours sincerely,  
F. H. Gallaudet —*

## THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

It was the rare good fortune of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet to achieve a great and permanent work of beneficence in the institution of the "American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb;" to receive the most touching evidences of the filial respect and affection he had inspired, and to have erected to his memory an appropriate and enduring monument of the grateful appreciation of those whom he had benefited on the spot which had previously been the scene of his labors, and of their happiness.

Mr. Gallaudet was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 10, 1787. His father, Peter W. Gallaudet, was of Huguenot descent. His mother was a Hopkins, and descended from one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. He acquired a good academic education in his native city, and soon after his parents removed to Hartford. In 1802 he entered the Sophomore class of Yale College. There he was graduated in 1805, and commenced the study of law. The profession had few charms for him, and was abandoned when he was appointed tutor in Yale College, in 1808. His health requiring a more active life, he soon after engaged in commercial business. But neither law nor commerce seemed congenial to his taste; and in the meanwhile, having received deep religious convictions, he felt called to the Gospel ministry. He entered the Andover Theological Seminary in 1811, completed his studies there in 1814, and was licensed to preach. Again diverted from a chosen pursuit, he was led by Providence to a field of useful labor far beyond that to which he had aspired.

He was ready for his mission! That mission was the long-neglected field of deaf-mute instruction. While a student at Andover, his attention had been drawn to little Alice Cogswell, a deaf-mute, whose father's residence was in the immediate neighborhood of his own home, and who was also the companion of his own younger brothers and sisters. He succeeded in arresting her attention by his use of signs—the natural language of the deaf and dumb—following it up by such

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

lessons as his own ingenuity could suggest, and with such lights as he could gather from a publication by the Abbé Sicard, which Dr. Cogswell had procured from Paris. Mr. Gallaudet's first experiments proving so successful, Dr. Cogswell felt an irrepressible desire to extend the blessings of his instruction to others similarly afflicted. An association of gentlemen was formed for that purpose; and in 1815 Mr. Gallaudet visited Europe for the sake of qualifying himself to become a teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country. The selfishness and jealousy of the managers of such institutions in England prevented his learning much that was new or useful there; but at the Royal Institution in Paris, under the care of the Abbé Sicard, every facility was afforded him. He returned in 1816, accompanied by Mr. Laurent Clerc, a highly educated deaf-mute, one of the ablest pupils of Sicard, and one of the best teachers in the Paris Institution.

Measures had been taken, in the meanwhile, to found a public institution; and on the 15th of April, 1817, the first Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb established in America was opened, with a class of seven pupils, under the charge of Mr. Gallaudet. It prospered astonishingly, and he lived to see, as the result of his labors, more than a thousand persons receive the benefits of instruction, as well as to witness the establishment of other institutions for deaf-mutes in different parts of the country. Mr. Gallaudet was married, on the 10th of June, 1821, to Miss Sophia Fowler, of Guilford, a deaf-mute, with whom his acquaintance commenced while she was a member of the first class of pupils instructed by him at the asylum.

He resigned the office of principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in 1830, although he never ceased to take an active interest, as director, in its affairs. He published many public addresses and contributions to periodicals, and several works designed for educational purposes. He was among the most earnest advocates of the entire subject of female education, and of the employment of women as teachers; was early interested in the establishment of the "Hartford Female Seminary," and delivered an address in its behalf in 1827, which was subsequently published. Wherever a field of Christian philanthropy called for a laborer, there he was found a willing worker.

On the 6th of June, 1833, Mr. Gallaudet became connected, as chaplain, with the "Connecticut Retreat for the Insane," at Hartford, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with exemplary fidelity and most happy results to the day of his last illness. He died at Hartford, on the 10th of September, 1851.





*Winfield Scott*

## WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE "Hero of a Hundred Fights" was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He was educated at the Richmond High School, whence he went to William and Mary College, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, and the next year removed to South Carolina. When the Army Enlargement Bill was passed by Congress, he entered the army as Captain of Light Artillery.

In 1809 Captain Scott was ordered to join the army in Louisiana, commanded by General Wilkinson. The next year he was court-martialled and suspended from the army for one year for openly expressing the opinion that General Wilkinson was implicated in Burr's conspiracy. In July, 1812, he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Artillery; and in March, 1814, was made a Brigadier-General. In July of that year he decided the battle of Chippewa by a brilliant bayonet charge. For his gallant conduct in this, and the battle of Landy's Lane, where he was severely wounded, he was brevetted Major-General, presented with a gold medal by Congress, and offered the post of Secretary of War, which he declined.

With the hope of recovering from the effect of his wounds, General Scott travelled for some time in Europe, returning in 1816. In 1836 he conducted the Seminole campaign, which was "well devised, and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability." In 1838 he was ordered to the Canada frontier, and it was mainly through his exertions that war with Great Britain was averted. Upon the death of Major-General Macomb, in June, 1841, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. War was declared with Mexico in May, 1846, and in March, 1847, he invested Vera Cruz, which surrendered after a short siege. Thence to Mexico was a continued series of glorious victories. Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, La Perote, Puebla, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and Melinós del Rey, fell successively into his hands. When, on the 14th of September, 1847, the second conqueror of Mexico entered "the Halls of the Montezumas," his triumph was complete, and he stood before the world, the most successful general of the age.



## WINFIELD SCOTT.

Peace was concluded February 2, 1848, and shortly afterwards General Scott was court-martialled upon charges preferred against him by brevet Major-General Worth. No decision was given, and he eventually resumed his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

The Whig National Convention, which met at Baltimore in June, 1852, chose General Scott as their candidate for the office of President of the United States. He was defeated by General Pierce, the Democratic nominee.

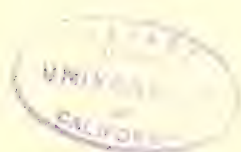
In 1859 Congress conferred upon the Hero of the War with Mexico an honor which had been previously rendered to no one, save Washington. He was created Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, to take rank from 1847, the close of his services in Mexico. The brevet was purposely so framed as not to survive him, and thus became the more clearly a personal distinction.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities in 1861, the old veteran, pressed by the infirmities of age, and feeling himself inadequate to the laborious duties of another campaign, retired from the army. This act elicited, from President Lincoln, the following order, which was read to General Scott at his residence, by the President in person, attended by all the members of his Cabinet :

“On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the Army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowance.

“The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the Army; while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation’s sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career; among which will be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the Flag, when assailed by paricidal rebellion. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

Eight days later, General Scott sailed from New York for Europe, to recruit his health. He died at West Point, on the Hudson, May 29, 1866. His latter days were devoted to his “Autobiography,” in two volumes, which was published in 1864. He was also the author of “General Regulations for the Army,” and of “Infantry Tactics.”





Peter Cooper

## PETER COOPER.

PETER COOPER, the well-known American manufacturer, inventor, and philanthropist, was born in the city of New York, February 12, 1791. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, was an alderman of New York, and Deputy Quartermaster during the Revolutionary War. His father was an officer in the patriot army, who, after the close of the war, established a hat manufactory. Peter commenced in early boyhood to assist his father, and remained in this business until he could make every part of a hat. The family was large, and it was only by great anxiety and hard labor that they were provided for. Peter's schooling consisted of an attendance of half of each day for a single year.

When in his seventeenth year he was placed with John Woodward, to learn the coach-making trade. During his apprenticeship he made for his employer a machine for mortising the hubs of carriages, which proved very profitable to him. When he became of age, his employer offered to build him a shop and set him up in business, but he declined the offer. He next engaged in the manufacture of patent machines for shearing cloth. The business was very successful for a time, but after the War of 1812, lost its value. He then turned to the manufacture of cabinet-ware, and afterwards went into the grocery business in New York, in which he continued three years.

Soon after, Mr. Cooper purchased a glue factory, on a lease of twenty-one years, and engaged in the manufacture of glue, oil, whitening, prepared chalk, and isinglass to the end of the lease. He then bought ground in Brooklyn where the business was continued. In 1828 he purchased three thousand acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and on a part of the property, erected the Canton Iron Works. Disposing of it after a while, he bought an iron factory in the city of New York, and turned it into a rolling-mill for rolling iron and making wire. He ran it for several years, and while there first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. While in Balti-

## PETER COOPER.

more, he built, in 1830 after his own designs, the first locomotive engine on this continent. In 1845 Mr. Cooper removed the machinery to Trenton, New Jersey, where he erected the largest rolling-mill at that time in the United States, for the manufacture of railroad iron. These works are very extensive, and now include mines, blast-furnaces, and water-power, and are carried on by the Cooper family. In one of these mills the wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings were first rolled.

Mr. Cooper took great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph. He was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which continued its operations for eighteen years. He was honorary director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, president of the American Telegraph Company, and president of the North American Telegraph Association, which at one time represented more than two-thirds of all the lines in the United States. He took an active part in the laying of the Atlantic cable, and early interested himself in the New York State Canals.

Mr. Cooper has served in both branches of the New York Common Council, and was a prominent advocate of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. He was a trustee in the Public School Society, and when it was merged in the Board of Education, he became a School Commissioner. He felt that no common school system, nor the academy and college could supply the technical knowledge and practical education needed by the industrial classes. He had felt the want of education in his own youth, and the establishment of an institution where free instruction might be obtained became his favorite project.

In 1854 he laid the corner-stone of the large building known as the "Cooper Institute," "to be devoted forever to the union of art and science in their application to the useful purposes of life." It is situated at the junction of the Third and Fourth Avenues, and their crossing with Eighth Street, in the centre of the industrial and trading population of New York City. The institution has a school of art for women, taught in the daytime, in which free instruction is given in all branches of drawing, in painting, wood-engraving, and photography. It has also a free school of telegraphy for young women. In the evening the free schools of science and art for young men and women are opened. There is, besides, a large free reading-room and library, where access may be had to all the periodicals and papers, foreign and domestic, and to over ten thousand volumes.





Thomas M. Clark.

## THOMAS MARCH CLARK.

THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Rhode Island, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1812. After graduating at Yale College in 1831, he studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery in 1835. He had charge for a short time of the Old South Church in Boston; but having resolved to enter the Episcopal Church, he was ordained in January, 1836, and became rector of Grace Church, Boston, where he remained until 1843, when he removed to Philadelphia. He resided in that city for the next four years. At the end of that time he returned to Boston and became assistant minister of Trinity Church. In 1851 he was rector of Christ's Church in Hartford, Connecticut. Elected Bishop of Rhode Island, he was consecrated on the 6th of December, 1854, in Grace Church, Providence, of which parish he was rector for twelve years.

Bishop Clark has published numerous charges and addresses, and is the author of "Lectures on the Formation of Character," "Purity, a Source of Strength," "The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher," "An Efficient Ministry," "Early Discipline and Culture," and "Primary Truths of Religion." The last-named work has been translated into the Chinese language for the use of schools in China and Japan. It is admirably adapted to meet the unsettled condition of mind which prevails so extensively in these days in regard to the fundamental principles of morals and religion. Not only in this country, but in Europe, this timely treatise has been received with unqualified favor. The *Allgemeine Literarische Zeitung*, of Berlin, thus characterizes it: "We find in this book of the Bishop of Rhode Island a contribution to Christian apologetics of great interest and value. The book discusses, in five parts, the problems of Theism, the fundamental principles of morals, revelation, inspiration, and Christianity. The great questions pertaining to these several heads, Bishop Clark has most satisfactorily solved with a genuine philosophical spirit, and on the



THOMAS MARCH CLARK.

basis of comprehensive studies. The work gives evidence throughout of the author's familiarity with the fundamental problems of the philosophy of religion. The Bishop is, without doubt, an eloquent and original thinker, and his work, which in its logical development is acute, clear, and precise, will enchain the interest of the readers for whom it was written. As a short but exhaustive book for doubters, we greet this production of one of the most distinguished members of the American Episcopate, and wish for it an abiding success."

A few of the concluding paragraphs will serve as an illustration of the Bishop's clear and forcible reasoning and his simple and eloquent diction. In speaking of the position of Jesus Christ in history, after referring to the degenerated condition of Palestine and the untoward circumstances of our Saviour's childhood in respect of instruction in spiritual or divine knowledge, he proceeds: "Out of this dull background the full-formed figure of Jesus suddenly flashes into light. There is no visible preparation for His great work—no pupilage, no study, no discipline, no earthly antecedent to account for the phenomenon—the ideal man, He for whose advent the world had been waiting through weary centuries, suddenly appears, moves about Galilee and Judea for a few months, and then vanishes from the scene. But, during this short space, He has said something, He has done something, which has made the world another place to what it was before, and man another being to what he was before; even the face of eternity is changed, and the grave itself has become radiant—His name has become a talisman—the slave hears it and leaps his chains; the sinner hears it and ceases from his sin; the weary and heavy-laden hear it and find rest; the dying saint hears it and falls asleep in Jesus.

"It will not be questioned that no human being has ever improved the world like Jesus of Nazareth. The quiet words that He uttered, as He sat with a little group of disciples on some Galilean hill-side, have been taken on the wings of the wind and carried to every quarter of the earth. What He said and did and endured soon found its chroniclers, and this record has become the sacred Book of the most civilized of modern nations and has received the extraordinary title of 'The Word of God.'"





*Ever. A. Duyckinck.*

## EVERT AUGUSTUS DUYCKINCK.

THE name of "Duyckinck" appears among the earliest Dutch annals of the city of New York. Christopher Duyckinck took an active part on the popular side in Revolutionary times. His son, Evert, was a leading publisher during the first quarter of the present century.

Evert Augustus Duyckinck, son of Evert, was born in the city of New York, November 23, 1816. He was educated at Columbia College, graduating in 1835. He studied law in the office of John Anthon, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. His tastes and associations inclined him to a literary life. After an extended tour in Europe he returned to New York, and in December, 1840, commenced, with Cornelius Matthews, a new monthly periodical, entitled "Arcturus, a Journal of Books and Opinion," which was continued through three volumes, closing in May, 1842. To this work he contributed essays, articles on old English authors, and reviews.

Mr. Duyckinck, in the early part of 1847, entered upon the editorship of "The Literary World," a new weekly review of books, the fine arts, etc., which, with the exception of an interval of about a year, during which the work was conducted by Charles Fenno Hoffman, was carried on to the close of 1853. Mr. Duyckinck had the aid of his talented younger brother, George Long Duyckinck, in the editorship. At the close of this publication, Mr. Duyckinck and his brother were again united in a work to which their familiarity with the authors of the day formed a useful preparation. "The Cyclopedia of American Literature," projected by the late Charles Scribner, was committed to their hands, and for about two years exclusively occupied their attention. The first edition appeared in 1856, and ten years afterwards a "Supplement" was added by its senior editor. To the merits of this standard work, it can be scarcely necessary here to allude. The discriminating and courteous tone in which it truthfully narrates and illustrates the progress of our literature, is a happy medium between the laudatory and the censorious extremes of criticism.

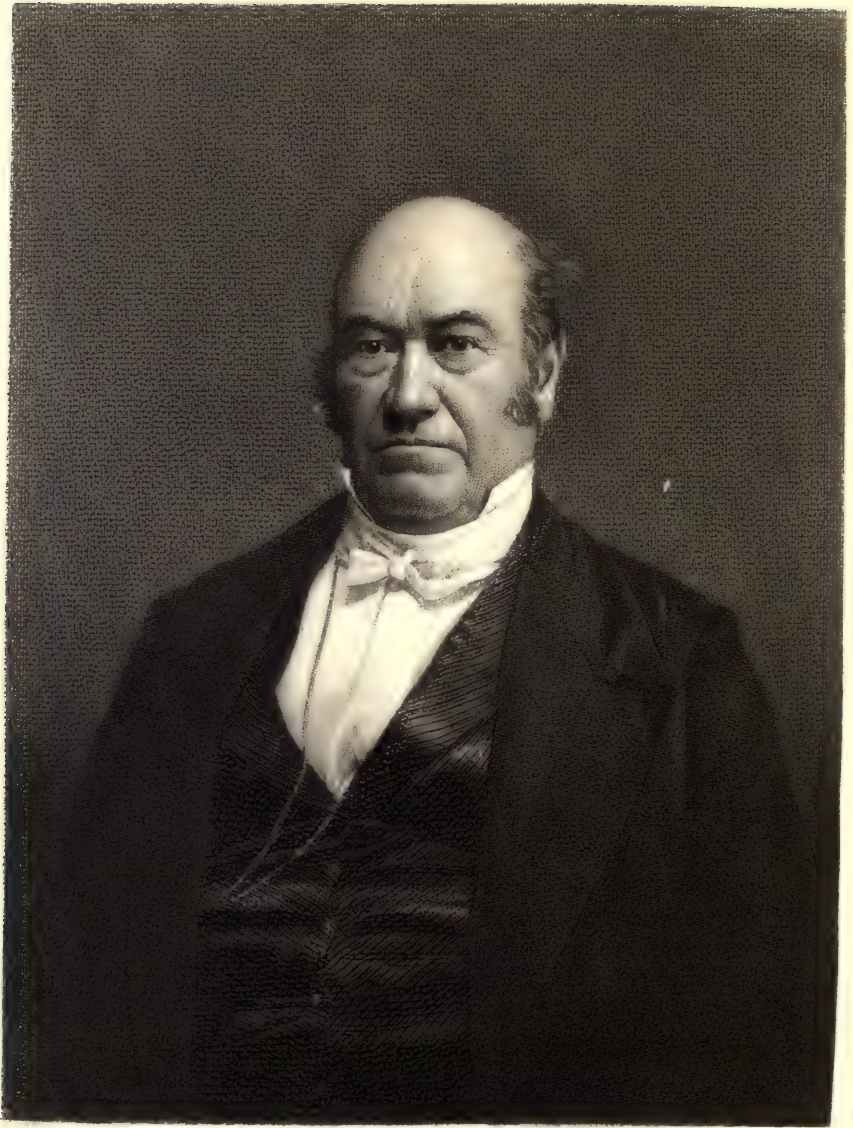
EVERT AUGUSTUS DUYCKINCK.

Mr. Duyckinck, in 1856, edited a volume entitled "Wit and Wisdom of the Reverend Sydney Smith, being Selections from his Writings, and Passages of his Letters and Table Talk, with a Biographical Memoir and Notes," a work which passed through several editions. In 1862 he wrote the letter-press to the "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," issued by Messrs. Johnson, Fry & Co., New York, in two volumes, quarto, a series of Biographies, from the Revolutionary era to the present day, of which over a hundred thousand copies have been issued. He also edited a contemporary "History of the War for the Union," in three quarto volumes; a "History of the World," in four volumes, mainly arranged from the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and an extensive series of Biographies of "Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America," in two volumes, quarto, all for the same publishers.

Among other miscellaneous literary productions, Mr. Duyckinck edited, with a memoir and notes, "Poems Relating to the American Revolution, by Philip Freneau," New York, 1865; and the American edition of "Poets of the Nineteenth Century." He was also the author of a "Memorial of John Allan," an eminent New York book collector, printed by the Bradford Club in 1864; and Memorials of Francis L. Hawks, D.D., Henry Theodore Tuckerman, John David Wolfe, and James William Beekman, were read before the New York Historical Society, and printed for that institution.

For the last forty years of his life Mr. Duyckinck resided at No. 20 Clinton Place, New York City, where he died on the 13th of August, 1878. He left a widow, but no surviving children. His house was always the resort of the most eminent literary men. He had one of the choicest libraries in the State, and he may be said to have lived among his books. Those who knew him intimately, speak of him as a genial and interesting companion, of singularly sweet disposition, and with a soul as little soiled by the world as can be possible to humanity. His memory will be treasured by many of his associates who survive him, and an enduring monument of his scholarly taste and research will exist in his library, enshrined as it is intended to be, in Mr. Lenox's noble repository of works of literature and art. There can be no memorial more fitting for the quiet and genial man of letters, whose name, honorably identified with the growth of his native city and with its best culture, will thus be linked with all that is most permanent and elevating in the works of human genius.

BRIDGEVILLE  
PA. 15005



Terrill

## THOMAS EWING.

THOMAS EWING, LL.D., an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Virginia, on the 28th of December, 1789. George Ewing, his father, was born in Greenwich, New Jersey, where the family lived before the Revolution. He was present at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and spent the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. His pecuniary resources were considerably diminished by the exigencies of the times, and at its close he removed with his family to Virginia, and afterwards to Ohio, where he settled upon a small tract of land on Federal Creek, in Athens County. The spot selected was then in the wilderness, and seventeen miles beyond the frontier settlements. For nearly three years the family were shut out from all intercourse with the world. Here young Ewing grew up, taking his full share of the hard work and rough experiences of the frontier life of that day. He received his early education chiefly from an elder sister. When about nineteen years of age he set out for the Kanawha salt mines, to work on his own account. For the next few years his life was one of alternate toil and study. In 1815 he was graduated from the University of Ohio, receiving the first degree of A.B. ever issued by that institution. Fourteen months more of diligent study of the law completed his prescribed course, and in August, 1816, he was admitted to the bar. His rise was rapid. His reputation and practice increased with each succeeding year.

In 1830 Mr. Ewing was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Ohio, and took his seat in the following year. He found Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Preston, Wright, and other leading spirits of the nation, in the Senate. A Whig in politics, he cooperated with Clay and Webster in opposition to the policy of Jackson. One of his first speeches was made in opposition to the confirmation of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England. He was a warm supporter of the protective tariff policy of Clay, advocated a reduction of the rates of postage, a re-charter of the National Bank, and the rev



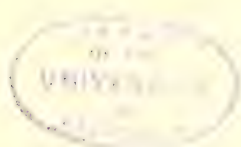
## THOMAS EWING.

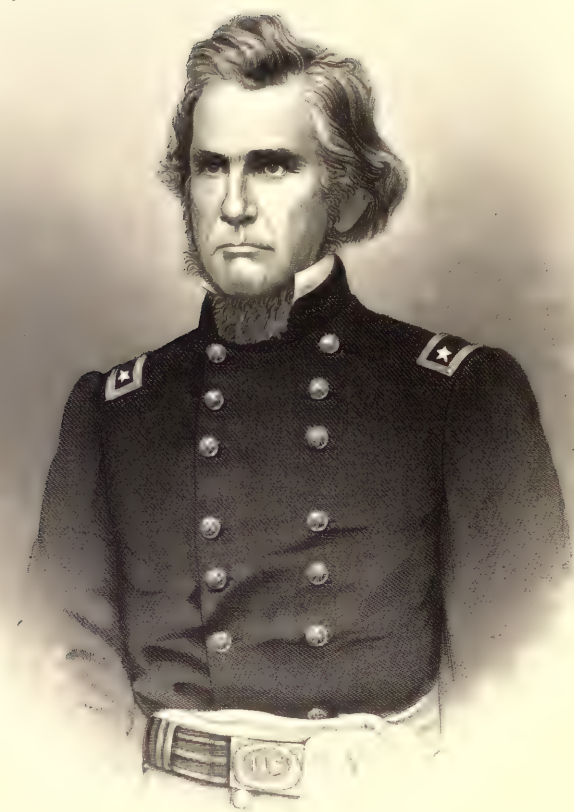
enne collection bill, known as the Force Bill. Among the prominent measures with which he was identified was his bill for reorganizing the Post-Office Department, which passed the Senate without a division on the 9th of February, 1835, though it was lost in the House. He introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ohio boundary question, which passed in 1836, and was the author of the act for reorganizing the General Land Office.

At the expiration of his senatorial term in 1837, Mr. Ewing resumed the practice of law. In 1841, President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and he continued in office for a short time under Tyler. When Taylor became President in 1849 he appointed him Secretary of the new Department of the Interior, which was as yet unorganized. He resigned the office when Fillmore succeeded Taylor to the Presidency in July, 1850. He was then appointed to a seat in the Senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Corwin, who went into Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. During this term, which expired in March, 1851, he refused to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, helped to defeat Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and asked that it might be appropriately referred, at the same time expressing himself opposed to the granting of the prayer of the memorialists. Mr. Ewing then retired once more to the practice of his profession, in which he continued throughout the remainder of his life, though for the last few years he only attended to a small number of cases.

Mr. Ewing was a delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861. Though not taking an active part in the late Civil War, he closely watched its progress, and was deeply interested in the result. He was an earnest supporter of President Lincoln and of the National Government. For several years he was regarded as one of the leading Whig politicians of Ohio. In his last days he acted with the Democratic party. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 26th of October, 1871.

"In person, Mr. Ewing was large and stoutly built, so that he was physically as well as intellectually a strong man. In his early hard labor in felling the forests of the West, and in feeding the furnace of the salt works, his figure must have been developed and strengthened much more than if in early life he had been devoted wholly to sedentary pursuits; and at the same time he was confirmed in habits of industry that he never lost." In manner quiet, self-controlled, gentle, and courteous; always exhibiting one of the most endearing marks of true greatness—kindness and consideration for youth.





*O. W. Mitchell*

1850

## ORMSBY MCKNIGHT MITCHEL.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. M. MITCHEL was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Union County, in that State, on the 28th of August, 1810. When he was two years old the family removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he received his early education. He was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1825, and on graduating, July 1, 1829, received the commission of Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. The following month he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, which position he retained until August, 1831.

Mitchel resigned his military rank in 1838, began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, and practised two years. From 1834 to 1844 he held the position of Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy and Astronomy in Cincinnati College. From 1836 to 1837 he was Chief Engineer of the Little Miami Railroad, and in 1841 was one of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy. He became the founder and director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1845, and retained the latter position for several years, during which time he edited and published the "Sidereal Messenger," an astronomical journal. In 1847 he was appointed Adjutant-General of Ohio, and in 1848 Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. During the same year he published a series of ten lectures in a volume entitled "The Planetary and Stellar Worlds." In 1858, when the troubles in the Dudley Observatory left it without a manager, Professor Mitchel was called to the vacant post. He was very popular as an astronomical lecturer, and perfected instruments for recording right ascensions and declinations by electro-magnetic aid, and for the accurate measurement of large differences of declination. He was the author of "A Treatise on Algebra," "Astronomy of the Bible," and the "Orbs of Heaven." Such is the brief history of this gallant General before the war.

At the great meeting at Union Square, New York, Prof. Mitchel was one of the principal speakers, and his oration was unequalled

## ORMSBY M<sup>c</sup>KNIGHT MITCHEL.

for patriotic fervor and splendid imagery. His devotion to the Union was not unheeded, for on August 9, 1861, the President appointed him a Brigadier-General in the volunteer force of the United States from New York. He was ordered to the Department of the Ohio, where he engineered the series of fortifications around Cincinnati that checked the audacious march of Kirby Smith upon that city. His command rapidly increased from a brigade to a division, and then to a column. He took Cynthia, and then, in rapid succession, seized every other point on the railroads reaching to Lexington and Frankfort, and controlling the entire north and centre of the State.

In February, 1862, he occupied Bowling Green, after a forced march of forty miles over almost impassable roads, in twenty-eight hours. Astonished at his appearance, Buckner fled precipitately, leaving the "Gibraltar of Kentucky," with its immense accumulation of military stores, to fall into the hands of the Federal troops.

After the occupation of Nashville, he made a forced march southward, seized the railroad between Corinth and Chattanooga, captured Huntsville, and occupied various points in northern Alabama. On the 15th of October, 1862, the President recognized his valuable services by appointing him a Major-General in the volunteer service of the United States. In September, General Mitchel was withdrawn from the field, and after weeks of weary waiting was given the command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Beaufort. He at once commenced reorganizing the forces, and, with his usual industry and perseverance, had nearly completed preparations for a projected campaign, when he was seized with yellow fever, and, after a brief illness, died at Beaufort, South Carolina, October 30, 1862.

General Mitchel was well described by the Reverend Henry Norman Hudson, an army chaplain at Hilton Head. "In person he is rather spare, in stature rather short, with a head capacious, finely shaped and firmly set, an attractive and beaming countenance, every feature and every motion full of intelligence and animation. Therewithal, he is a man of keen discernment and large discourse; swift-thoughted, fluent, and eloquent of speech, free and genial in his dispositions, quick and firm of purpose, of clear and intense perceptions, and sound and steady judgment. All who have met him in the lecture-room must have admired the enthusiasm and whole-souledness of the man in whatever he does or says. Yet a strong force of judiciousness goes hand in hand with his enthusiasm. He is indeed brilliant, but not flashing; his brilliancy is that of a solid, not of a surface."





*W. G. Brownlow*

## WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

ON the 29th of August, 1805, William Gannaway Brownlow was born in Wythe County, Virginia. He was left an orphan in early childhood, and was reared by his mother's relatives, who appear to have been persons of slender means, as the boy was early accustomed to hard labor and received only sufficient education to enable him to read. He led a life of labor and drudgery until he attained his eighteenth year, when he launched into life on his own account. Removing to Lynchburg he apprenticed himself to a house carpenter, and regularly learned the trade, finding time, however, for improving his mind; and his first earnings were devoted to obtaining additional schooling.

It is related of him that, while attending a protracted Methodist camp-meeting, the religious exercises affected him so profoundly that he felt "called upon to preach the Gospel." Having been duly ordained in 1821, he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years went from place to place preaching the Gospel. His sermons were noted more for their vigor than their elegance. As early as 1828 he began to take part in politics in Tennessee, advocating the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. While travelling a circuit in South Carolina, in which John C. Calhoun lived, he took part in the nullification controversy, opposed the project, and in consequence of the strong opposition excited against him, published a pamphlet in his own vindication.

About 1837 he became editor and proprietor of a celebrated and widely circulated political newspaper—the "Knoxville Whig." In connection with this paper, and in consequence of his trenchant mode of expression, he obtained the *sobriquet* of "the fighting parson."

In reply to attacks made upon the Methodist Church, he published in 1856, a work entitled "The Iron Wheel Examined, and its Spokes Extracted." In 1859 he held a public debate in Philadelphia with the Reverend A. Pryne, of New York, which was published in a vol-



WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

name entitled "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" Mr. Brownlow taking the affirmative.

From the beginning of the secession movement in 1860, he boldly advocated in his paper the principle of adherence to the Union, as the best safeguard of Southern institutions. This course subjected him to much persecution after the secession of Tennessee.

Until the 24th of October, 1861, Parson Brownlow, as he was universally called, continued the publication of the "Whig" at Knoxville. Subsequently remaining for some time concealed, he was induced, by a promise of passports, to report to the commanding General at Knoxville, where he was arrested in December, 1861, on a charge of treason against the Confederacy, and detained until March, 1862, when he was released, and escorted to the Union lines at Nashville. On his arrival in the Northern States Mr. Brownlow made a tour of the principal cities, speaking to large audiences in behalf of the Union cause. Upon the reoccupation of Knoxville by the Northern forces, he returned to that city, previously announcing his purpose to revive his paper, and with funds supplied by his sympathizers at the North he resumed his editorial duties.

Shortly before the war ended Mr. Brownlow was elected Governor of Tennessee by the loyal voters of the State, and remained in that office from 1865 to 1869, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

When Mr. Brownlow took his seat in the Senate he was suffering greatly from physical depression. He took the oath of office, and then sank back in his cushioned seat, exhausted by the effort. The few votes that he cast during the session were partisan. Almost his last appearance in the political arena was the support of Mr. Senter, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee. This action and the result of the election contributed greatly to restore Tennessee to peace and tranquillity.

Mr. Brownlow died at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 29, 1877.

Honest, straightforward, and fearless, the stern, unbending patriotism of the man veiled all his minor faults.

In person Mr. Brownlow was slender, about the medium height, with long arms and hands, was sallow complexioned, and had high cheekbones. His style of speaking was deliberate, though rough. It was thoroughly ad captandum. His personal habits were singularly pure; he never tasted liquor, never used tobacco, never had seen a theatrical performance, and never dealt a pack of cards—a remarkable record.





*A. J. Tuckerman*

## HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN.

HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN is a descendant of an ancient English family of that name. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1813. In 1833, after preparing for college, the state of his health rendered it necessary for him to abandon study for a time and spend a few months in the milder climate of Europe. Upon his return, he resumed his studies, and in 1837 again visited Europe. In 1845 he removed from Boston to New York, and from that time the last-named city was his home. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University. In the winter of 1852 he spent a few weeks in London and Paris.

Mr. Tuckerman has a wide reputation as an elegant writer and discriminating critic. His writings include poems, travels, biographies, and essays. "A characteristic of his books is that each represents some phrase or era of experience or study. Though mainly composed of facts, or chapters which in the first instance appeared in the periodical literature of the country, they have none of them an occasional or unfinished air. They are the studies of a scholar—of a man true to his convictions and the laws of art. His mind is essentially philosophical and historical; he perceives truth in its relation to individual character, and he takes little pleasure in the view of facts unless in their connection with a permanent whole. Hence what his writings lose in immediate effect, they gain on an after-perusal. His productions pass readily from the review or magazine to the book."

The published works of Mr. Tuckerman are, "The Italian Sketch Book;" "Isabel, or Sicily, a Pilgrimage;" "A Month in England;" "Thoughts on the Poets," the first of his collections from magazines. This was followed by "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters," a classical volume, which added to the author's already enviable reputation. His materials were drawn, in several instances, from facts communicated by the artists themselves. "The sketches are written with a keen appreciation of the unworldly, romantic, ideal

## HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN.

life of the artist. Picturesque points are eagerly embraced. There is a delicate affection for the theme which adapts itself to each artist and his art." "A Memorial of Horatio Greenough," prefixed to a selection from the sculptor's writings, was published several years later. "Characteristics of Literature, illustrated by the Genius of Distinguished Men," in two series of papers, was published in 1849 and 1851. In 1850 "The Optimist; a Series of Essays," appeared. "Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer" was published in 1853. In 1851 a collection of his poems was published, the principal of which is the "Spirit of Poetry." In 1851 he published "Essays, Biographical and Critical, or Studies of Character." In this volume, which contains nearly five hundred pages, there are thirty separate articles. Washington Irving wrote: "I do not know when I have read any work more uniformly rich, full, and well sustained. The liberal, generous, catholic spirit in which it is written is beyond all praise. The work is a model of its kind." In 1859 his "Character and Portraits of Washington" was published. Two years later, soon after the commencement of the Civil War, he published "The Rebellion; its Latent Causes and True Significance." "The essay is written in a patriotic spirit, with firmness and candor, and will remain a thoughtful memorial of the times, to be consulted by the philosophical historian." "A Sheaf of Verse Bound for the Fair" was contributed to the great fair of the Sanitary Commission, held in 1864 in New York City. The same year he published an elaborate work, entitled "America and her Commentators, with a Critical Sketch of Travel in the United States." In 1866 "The Criterion; or, The Test of Talk about Familiar Things," appeared. The year after, "The Maga Papers, About Paris," were reprinted. In 1868 was issued "Book of the Artists: American Artist Life; Comprising Biographical and Critical Sketches of American Artists, preceded by an Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of Art in America, with an Appendix, containing an account of Notable Pictures and Private Collections." This is in many respects the substantial crowning effort of the author's literary career. "The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy," published in 1871, was his last work. He has also been a contributor to the best magazine literature of the day.

Mr. Tuckerman died in New York City on December 17, 1871. "He was literally in the midst of his busy literary avocations when the summons came. He may be said almost to have died with the pen in his hand."





*Frank P. Blair*

## FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821. His father, Francis Preston Blair, a prominent politician, was for several years the editor of the "Globe," a Democratic journal, published in Washington. Montgomery Blair—an elder brother of F. P. Blair, Jr.—is a well-known politician. He was graduated at West Point, in 1835, and served in the Seminole war. He practised law in St. Louis, and in 1839 was appointed United States District Attorney for Missouri; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and, later, Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster-General, which post he held for three years.

Frank Blair, Jr., was educated at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1841, at the age of twenty. While still a very young man, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in St. Louis, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. There he early became prominent in politics, under the leadership of Mr. Benton. In 1845, he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains for his health, and was in New Mexico when the war between the United States and Mexico broke out. He joined the command of Kearny and Doniphan, and served as a private soldier until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1848, Mr. Blair attached himself to the Free Soil party, and, from this time forward, opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, both as a public speaker and in the "Missouri Democrat," of which he was the editor for a time. In 1852, and again in 1854, he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, from St. Louis County. He was elected a representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, in 1856, and was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims. He was re-elected in 1858 and in 1860, and was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives, in favor of colonizing the black population of the United States in Central America.



FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

The suggestion did not find favor at the South, but received the sanction of Lincoln and other prominent politicians. His last term in the House of Representatives was finished in 1862, but he did not wait for its close to begin his military career.

As early as February, 1861, Mr. Blair enrolled a regiment in St. Louis, and succeeded in keeping his secret until its services were required in the field. He was the first man to enroll himself as a private in the regiment, but was afterwards elected colonel. On the 7th of August, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and November 29th of the same year he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and immediately afterwards set out for the Army of the West, then under the command of General Grant. About this time Grant's forces were divided, and General Blair's Brigade was attached to General Sherman's corps. He took part in the unsuccessful assault upon Vicksburg, and in the movements against Arkansas Post, which opened the way to Little Rock and the interior of the State. In the subsequent operations against Vicksburg, under Grant, General Blair succeeded Sherman in the command of the Second Grand Division in the Fifteenth Corps, and in October was appointed by Sherman commander of the corps. After the capitulation of Vicksburg General Blair joined in the active pursuit of General J. E. Johnston's forces, and in the attack upon and final capture of Jackson, Mississippi. Under General Sherman he took part in the advance of the forces from the Mississippi River toward Chattanooga, and in the battles before that city on the last of November, 1863. As he had, however, been elected during the fall of 1862 to represent the First District of Missouri in Congress, the Government appointed General Logan to relieve him of his command, that he might take his seat. The President soon after nominated him anew Major-General of Volunteers, and he again served under Sherman, and was in the advance guard of the march from Atlanta to the sea.

In 1866 General Blair was appointed Collector of Customs in St. Louis, and Commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. For some years he had acted with the Republican party, but, becoming dissatisfied, he returned to the Democratic party, and, in 1868, became the candidate of that party for the office of Vice-President. In 1870, he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri, the term expiring in March, 1873. Political disappointments subsequently superinduced a paralytic stroke. For more than two years he lingered a helpless invalid. His death occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, July 8, 1875.





Gen. W. S. Warren field

## JOSEPH KING FENNO MANSFIELD.

THE ancestors of General Mansfield were of English extraction, and were among the most distinguished of the early American colonists. Joseph K. F. Mansfield was the youngest child of Mary F. and Henry S. Mansfield, and was born at New Haven, Connecticut, December 22, 1803. Before he reached the age of fourteen he received a cadet's appointment and entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he early gave promise of future greatness. He was graduated with high honors in 1822, the youngest in years, and the second in rank in his class. Receiving a commission in the corps of Engineers, he became a brevet Second Lieutenant. In this position he continued for nearly ten years, his commission as First Lieutenant bearing date March, 1832.

From 1826 to 1828 he acted as Assistant Engineer, in the construction of Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, in New York Harbor. For the next two years he was similarly engaged in the building of Fortresses Monroe and Calhoun, at Old Point Comfort. Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, is a monument of his labors and genius as an architect. For these and many other high professional services Lieutenant Mansfield became a Captain of Engineers in 1838.

Throughout the Mexican War, he was Chief Engineer of the army commanded by General Taylor, and possessed his fullest respect and confidence. Arriving at Point Isabel, General Taylor ordered Mansfield to plan its defence. In half a day the ground was surveyed, the key to the position determined, a redoubt traced to cover it, and he joined his commander at Matamoras, when he was ordered to erect a battery to command the town and construct a fort to hold the position. The main army now fell back on Point Isabel. With his garrison weak, his works unfinished, his materials to be brought from miles away, he must show that he could not only build forts, but defend them. The storm soon came. Threatened in rear by light troops, bombarded in front by heavy batteries, the devoted garrison fought and labored, and the army, as it came, shattered and bleeding, but victorious, from the plains of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, saw the loved flag of the Union still flying defiant over the little

## JOSEPH KING FENNO MANSFIELD.

garrison of Fort Brown. For his distinguished conduct in its defence during a bombardment of a week, Captain Mansfield was brevetted a Major.

The next advance of the army was on Monterey, where, on the second day, Major Mansfield was ordered to make a forced reconnoissance of the enemy's redoubt on the left, and take it if possible. The order was executed and the redoubt triumphantly carried. Early in the battle he was shot through the leg, but he still kept at his work all that day and part of the next, when his wounds compelled him to leave the field, prostrating him for six weeks. He was subsequently rewarded by being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The battle of Buena Vista found him again ready for action. This conflict began February 22, 1847, and lasted two days. For his services and gallantry Mansfield was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

At the close of the war Colonel Mansfield was assigned to duty at the fortifications of Boston Harbor, became a member of the Board of Engineers, and in 1853 was appointed Inspector-General of the Army. In this distinguished capacity he inspected the Department of New Mexico once, and California and Texas twice, and had just returned from the latter field when he was appointed, on the 14th of May, 1861, Brigadier-General in the Regular Army of the United States, and was summoned to the defence of Washington. He fortified the city on every side, crowned the Heights of Arlington, and took Alexandria. By his iron will, sleepless energy, constant industry, and untiring courtesies to all under and around him in those perilous hours, he entitled himself to the gratitude and honor of his country.

General Mansfield was afterwards placed successively in command of Forts Monroe, Hatteras, Camp Hamilton, and Newport News, at which latter place he saved the "Congress" from the sad fate of the "Cumberland," when the "Merrimac" assailed those mighty ships of war in the most signal battle recorded in naval history. During Pope's campaign, and in the second battle of Bull Run, he was in active service. At his own request, after the invasion of Maryland, he was ordered to report to General McClellan, and was assigned to the head of the corps previously under the command of General Banks. At Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was mortally wounded.

General Mansfield was a man of fine appearance and of exalted private character. As a soldier he was brave, fearless, and a strict disciplinarian. He was one of the most celebrated of our generals, and had few equals as a scientific engineer.





Peter Carlsson, 1

## PETER CARTWRIGHT.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, one of the pioneers of Methodism in the West, was born September 1, 1785, in Amherst County, on the James River, Virginia. His parents were poor. His father served over two years in the Revolutionary War, and after independence was declared, moved to Kentucky, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness, abounding in valuable game of various kinds. The early settlers suffered many hardships while clearing the country and preparing to cultivate the fertile soil. They were constantly annoyed by the surrounding hostile Indian tribes, all of whom regarded Kentucky as a common hunting-ground. Soon after the settlements were established travelling ministers commenced going the rounds of the country, preaching as they went. Among the foremost and most active were the Methodist brethren.

As young Peter Cartwright grew from childhood to boyhood, and from boyhood to young manhood, the population in the vicinity of his home increased rapidly; the country improved, and the people began to enjoy many of the privileges of civilized life. Still, at the best, they lacked many comforts and even necessaries. There were few schools and few churches, as the preaching was almost entirely done by the itinerancy. Mrs. Cartwright was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and often entertained the ministers of that denomination at her home. In 1801, when Peter was in his seventeenth year, he joined the same church. Before his conversion, as he said many years later in life, he caused his mother the greatest anxiety by his devotion to horse-racing, card-playing, dancing, and company. He was a most successful gambler. All these habits and amusements were abandoned when he joined the church.

In the spring of the next year, before he had reached the age of seventeen, he received, much to his surprise, a license "to exercise his gifts as an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church." In the autumn of that year the family moved to a new home near the mouth of the Cumberland River. Previous to this time Peter had received



## PETER CARTWRIGHT.

but little education, but shortly after they were settled in their new abode he entered a school a few miles distant, where the English branches and the dead languages were taught. He soon became deeply interested in his studies, and was progressing rapidly when he was unfortunately compelled to leave the school in consequence of the persecution of some of his fellow-students.

In the spring of 1803 young Cartwright started out to form a circuit (it was afterward called Lexington Circuit), holding meetings and organizing classes as he journeyed from place to place. In the fall, soon after he had passed his eighteenth birthday, he preached his first sermon.

In 1806 Mr. Cartwright was elected and ordained deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Bishop Asbury, and in 1808 elder, by Bishop M'Kendree. In 1812 he was appointed a presiding elder. He was a member of every quadrennial conference from 1816 to 1860, and again in 1868. The first annual conference he attended was held in 1803 and for a great many years afterward he rarely missed one of these meetings. He travelled eleven circuits and twelve presiding elders' districts. During his ministrations he received ten thousand persons into the Methodist Church on probation and by letter, and baptized over twelve thousand adults and children.

When Mr. Cartwright commenced his career as an itinerant, an unmarried preacher was only allowed eighty dollars per annum. But they seldom received over thirty or forty dollars, and often much less. Some idea of their experiences may be gained from Mr. Cartwright's own description. "We sat on stools or benches for chairs, ate on puncheon tables, had forked sticks and pocket or butcher knives for knives and forks, slept on skins before the fire, or sometimes on the ground in the open air, had our saddles or saddle-bags for pillows, and one new suit of clothes of homespun was ample clothing for one year, for an early Methodist preacher in the West. We crossed creeks and large rivers without bridges or ferry-boats, often swam them on horse-back, or crossed on trees that had fallen over the streams, drove our horses over, and often waded out waist deep; and if by chance we got a dug-out or canoe to cross in ourselves, and swim our horses by, it was quite a treat."

Mr. Cartwright died near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Illinois, September 25, 1872. He was the author of "Fifty Years a Presiding Elder," and of "The Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, the Backwoods Preacher."





Sam. F. B. Morse.  
*me*

## SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

THE distinguished American artist who invented the Electric Telegraph was the eldest son of Reverend Jedediah Morse, of Connecticut, the first writer on geography in this country. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. Samuel Finley, his mother's grandfather, was President of the College of New Jersey.

Young Samuel Morse, after receiving a thorough elementary education, studied at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1810. While a student there he paid special attention to the study of chemistry and natural philosophy, which he pursued under the instruction of Professors Silliman and Day. His predilection for science was strong, but he had also as decided a liking for art. The latter prevailed, and the year after his graduation he sailed for Europe under the care of Washington Allston. Upon his arrival in London he made the acquaintance of a talented young painter—Charles R. Leslie. Benjamin West evinced a deep interest in the success of the youthful artists, and gave them much valuable instruction. So industrious was Mr. Morse that after two years of study and practice he exhibited at the Royal Academy in London his famous picture, "The Dying Hercules." The model of the figure, which he first formed, won the prize of a gold medal from the London Society of Arts. The next year he painted the "Judgment of Jupiter," a picture highly praised by West. In 1815 he returned to the United States. After a short stay in Boston, Mr. Morse went to New Hampshire, and for a time painted portraits at fifteen dollars each. He next went to Charleston, South Carolina, where his talents were appreciated, and his prospects much improved. In 1822 he took up his residence in New York City. Under the auspices of the City Corporation, he painted a full-length portrait of La Fayette. In the autumn of 1825 Mr. Morse was instrumental in forming an Association of Artists—a "Society for Improvement in Drawing"—from which grew the National Academy of Design. He became the first President of the institution, and delivered a course of lectures on the Fine Arts.

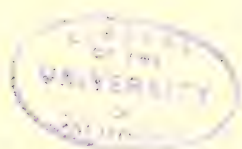
SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE.

In 1829 Mr. Morse again visited Europe, and was absent three years. While abroad the position of President of the Literature of the Arts in the New York University was offered him, and he returned home. On the voyage an incident occurred which resulted in his invention of the Telegraph. "He embarked in the autumn of 1832, at Havre, on board the packet ship 'Sully,' and through a casual conversation with some of the passengers, on the recent discovery in France of the means of obtaining the electric spark from the magnet, showing the identity or relation of electricity and magnetism, Morse's mind conceived not only the idea of an electric telegraph, but of an electromagnetic and chemical recording telegraph, substantially and essentially as it now exists."

Professor Morse commenced the construction of the apparatus he had sketched within three months after his arrival at home. In 1835 he demonstrated the practicability of his plan in the New York University, by putting a model telegraph in operation. In the course of two or three years it had progressed so far that Mr. Morse petitioned Congress for an appropriation to erect a Telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. After several discouraging postponements, \$30,000 were placed at his disposal. In 1844 the work was completed.

"The subsequent history of the inventor and the invention reveals further trouble—vexatious lawsuits for the infringement of the patent, as well as the establishment in the courts of the right thereto, and the difficulty there was in persuading capitalists to aid in constructing other lines. But after these obstacles had been overcome, Professor Morse reaped the reward of his noble labors. His name was covered with honor in every civilized country. The diplomatic representatives of ten nations combined to vote him 400,000 francs as a collective testimonial. The Sultan of Turkey presented the Order of Nishan Iftichar set in diamonds; the King of Prussia bestowed gold medals in a solid gold snuff-box; Denmark, Austria, Wurtemberg, France, and Spain honored him with decorations. Banquets and receptions were tendered him in many of the chief cities of the world; a statue has been erected to him in Central Park, New York. He lived to see the fruit of his thought applied in every country of the Eastern Continent, and in the Western fifty thousand miles of land traversed by telegraphic wires. He was a welcome and honored guest wherever he appeared."

Professor Morse died at his residence in New York, April 2, 1872, at the age of eighty-one.





James Richardson

## JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE fifteenth President of the United States was born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of April, 1791. When but eighteen years of age he was graduated from Dickinson College with the highest honors of his class. He immediately began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose rapidly in his profession, and by the time he had reached the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar in his native State. His practice was both extensive and lucrative, and his success was such that he was enabled to retire with a competency when but forty years of age.

In 1814, Mr. Buchanan first entered the public service of his country. In that year he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature by the Federalists. In 1820, he took his seat in Congress, and by successive re-elections remained a member of the House of Representatives for ten years. He supported General Jackson for the Presidency in 1828. In 1831, he received the appointment of American Minister to Russia. On his return in 1833 he was elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate. His associates there were the leading men of the nation—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Wright. He advocated the expunging of the resolution of censure upon President Jackson, whose administration he warmly supported. The financial difficulties, which had been continually multiplying throughout Jackson's administration reached a crisis soon after Van Buren's accession to the Presidency. Buchanan now warmly advocated the creation of an independent treasury, in opposition to Webster, Clay, and others. This measure was temporarily set aside during the administrations of Harrison and Tyler.

Mr. Buchanan urgently advocated the annexation of Texas, thus again coming into conflict with Clay and Webster. On the Omnibus Bill, or Compromise of 1850, however, he cordially agreed with them, and urged its favorable reception upon the people. During the twelve years he was Senator, he was a recognized leader of the Democracy, and always strongly opposed the agitation of the Slavery question



## JAMES BUCHANAN.

He believed that the proper course was "to leave this question where the constitution has left it, to the slaveholding States themselves."

When Polk became President in 1845, he called Buchanan to his cabinet as Secretary of State. At the close of this administration Mr. Buchanan retired to his home in Pennsylvania, where he lived in the comparative seclusion of private life during the four years that Taylor and Fillmore were in office.

Upon the elevation of Pierce to the Presidency, he was appointed Minister to England. The plan of purchasing Cuba now arose. A Conference of the American Ministers to France, Spain, and England met at Ostend. Mr. Buchanan declared that if Cuba could not be purchased from Spain, we should be justified in wresting it from that country rather than endanger the peace of the Union. The Conference issued the "Ostend Manifesto" as the result of their deliberations, and for a time it caused intense excitement in this country and in Europe. He returned to the United States in April, 1856, and in the summer of the same year the Democratic Convention, which met at Cincinnati, nominated him for the Presidency. He was elected, and was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1857.

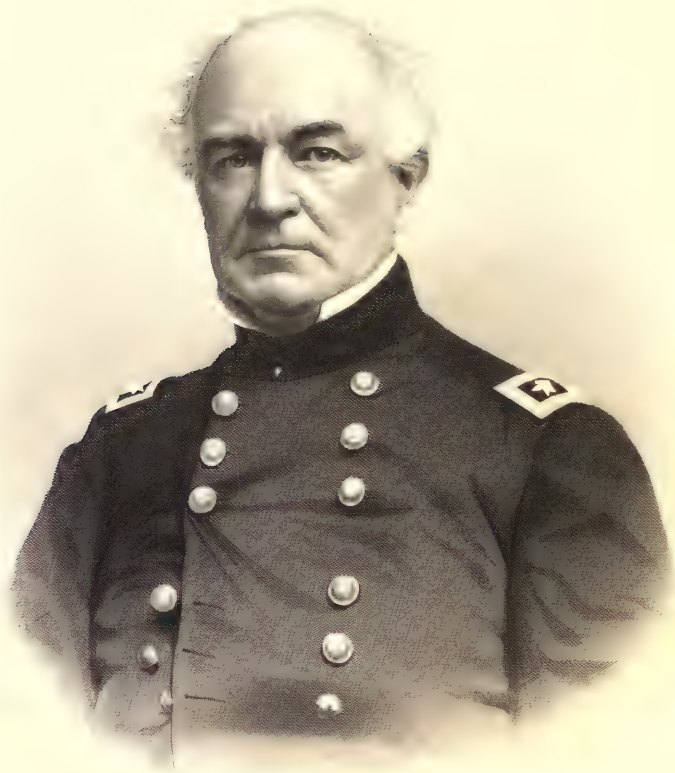
Mr. Buchanan was a man of imposing personal appearance, an accomplished gentleman, endowed with superior abilities improved by the most careful culture, and no word had ever been breathed against the purity of his moral character. His long experience as a legislator, and the exalted offices he had held at home and abroad, eminently fitted him for the station he was called to fill. Under ordinary circumstances his administration would probably have been a success.

His avowed purpose was "to destroy any sectional party, whether North or South, and to restore, if possible, that national fraternal feeling between the different States that had existed during the early days of the Republic." But party jealousies and popular feeling were too strong to be easily overcome. Intense excitement on the slavery question prevailed throughout Mr. Buchanan's administration.

Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln the South declared its determination to secede. President Buchanan did not interpose. "He might by a few words have rendered the nation the most signal service; but those words were not spoken." At the expiration of his term he retired to private life. He wrote in 1866 "Mr. Buchanan's Administration," a work explaining and defending his own measures.

The "bachelor President" died at his home near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868.





*E. A. Hitchcock*

## ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

AT the falls on Otter Creek, Vermont, seven miles from **Lake Champlain**, is the beautifully situated and picturesque little city of Vergennes. There on the 18th of May, 1798, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the author and military officer, was born. His father was Judge Samuel Hitchcock, and his mother was the daughter of Ethan Allen, who was so prominent in the early history of Vermont.

Young Hitchcock, after preliminary studies, entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1817. In 1824 he became assistant instructor in tactics in the same institution, and from 1829 to 1833 was commandant of cadets and instructor in infantry tactics. Previous to 1829, except for three years, he served on garrison and recruiting duty.

At the outbreak of the Florida War, which grew out of an attempt to remove the Seminole Indians to lands west of the Mississippi, in accordance with a treaty, he volunteered his services, and became acting inspector-general in Gaines' campaign of 1836. The little army of which he was a member, not only experienced the hardships of a contest with a cunning and desperate enemy in a strange country, but suffered from want of food at times. He was subsequently transferred to Indian duty, where in his position as disbursing agent, he was valuable in protecting the Indians against swindlers.

During the war with Mexico, Hitchcock served in all of General Scott's battles, and part of the time as inspector-general. For his services in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco he received the brevet of Colonel, and for those rendered in the battle of Molino del Rey he was brevetted Brigadier-General. After the close of the war he crossed the ocean and spent some time in an extended tour through Europe and in the East.

In April, 1851, he was appointed Colonel of the 2d Infantry, and was ordered to San Francisco, California, where he commanded the

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

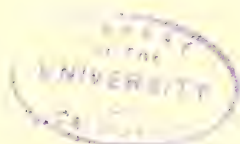
Military Division of the Pacific. In October, 1855, he resigned his commission in consequence of the refusal of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to confirm a leave of absence granted by General Scott. He afterward resided at St. Louis, devoting himself mainly to literary pursuits, and to certain philosophical investigations in which he had evinced a thoughtful interest for many years.

On the breaking out of the late civil war, Mr. Hitchcock offered his services to the Government of the United States. On the 10th of February, 1862, he was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers. He was then more than three-score years of age and did not take an active part in the campaign. Still he did not shrink from the share which fell to him in those stirring times. He was placed on duty in the War Department, and to these duties were added, in November, those of Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, and Commissary-General of Prisoners. In December of the same year he was commissioned to revise the military laws and regulations. He discharged the various duties of these offices with ability until October, 1867.

Mr. Hitchcock was an accomplished officer, and had ever been much interested in the prominent public events relating to the welfare of his country. While taking a more or less active part in them he still found time for pursuits more congenial to the taste of the careful student. As the result of his labors he leaves a name among the authors of America as well as a record among her officers.

The first of his works, "The Doctrines of Swedenborg and Spinoza Identified," appeared before the public in 1846. After a silence of eleven years, "Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists" was published in 1857. The succeeding year, 1858, he published "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher." This was followed by a work in two volumes, entitled "Christ the Spirit, being an Attempt to State the Primitive View of Christianity." His other works are, "Red Book of Appin, and other Fairy Tales," "Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakspeare," "Spenser's Colin Clout Explained," and "Notes on the Vita-Nuova of Dante."

Mr. Hitchcock died at Hancock, Georgia, August 5, 1870.





*L. Pratt*

## ZADOC PRATT.

THE life of this gentleman, for many years one of the most prominent manufacturers and Democratic politicians in the State of New York, was, from the commencement of his career, a checkered one. "It exhibits pointed facts and established truths that should be taught to the rising generation. It tells, in a language that they cannot mistake, that labor, perseverance, probity, and integrity will lead to independence and affluence, and gather honors for its votaries. It will show to them that there is but one road to pursue, and that is the path of virtue; that though thorns may peer at first through its narrow opening, yet the path widens as they advance, and flowers bloom to welcome them."

Mr. Pratt was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, October 30, 1790. His father was a tanner, with limited means, who could afford to give his son but little education. At an early age Zadoc began learning the trade of his father, at Middlebury. During his leisure hours, he braided whip-lashes, the sale of which, after a little time, brought him the amount of thirty dollars, a large sum in those days for a boy to earn in addition to the performance of his regular duties. He was next apprenticed to a saddler, and upon the expiration of his time was employed by his father and brothers.

After working for a year as a journeyman saddler, at ten dollars a month, young Pratt commenced business for himself. With an unusually large share of activity and industry, he devoted fifteen or sixteen hours per day to labor. He commenced by keeping an exact account of all business transactions, and continued this systematic course throughout his business life. After a few years spent as a saddler and harness-maker, he sold his store and entered into partnership with his brothers in the tanning business. In 1819 he disposed of his share in the concern, and undertook an adventure for his brothers, to Canada, to traffic in furs.



## ZADOC PRATT.

A few years later, Mr. Pratt again recommenced the business of tanning, in a limited way at first, but finally on a grand scale. Up in the Catskill Mountains he established a gigantic tannery, five hundred and fifty feet long, said to be the largest in the world. In about a score of years during which the business was carried on there, a million of sides of sole leather were tanned, and the quality of the work was as admirable as the quantity was great. For bark and wood alone half a million dollars was paid; and some six millions of dollars expended without a single case of legal litigation.

He founded the settlement of Prattsville village, building over a hundred houses, besides helping to erect an academy and several churches.

In 1823 Mr. Pratt was elected Colonel of the One Hundredth Regiment of New York, and made his own military saddle and bridle, which were handsomely ornamented with silver.

Mr. Pratt entered into politics as an advocate of Democratic principles, and he remained true to the party to the end of his life. In 1836 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors. The same year he was elected a Representative in Congress for the Eighth Congressional District of New York. He made himself familiar with the duties of his office, and labored successfully for the public good. In 1842 he was re-elected. While in Congress he advocated reduction in the rates of postage; his plans for the Post-Office buildings were adopted; he addressed the House of Representatives for the purpose of having constructed a dry dock at Brooklyn; and was the originator of the Bureau of Statistics. He voted for the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington, and advocated the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for surveying the route of a railroad to the Pacific. He held his last official position in 1852, that of a presidential elector. The same year he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and numerous other Democratic conventions. He was president of many societies and institutions. He travelled extensively in his own and foreign countries. His death took place at Bergen, New Jersey, April 6, 1871.

“Over eighty years on earth was vouchsafed to Mr. Pratt. In the long evening of his life, honored and respected for his uprightness and integrity by all who knew him; looked up to with veneration and gratitude by the many whom his counsel or charity befriended, the old tanner of the Catskill Mountains must have looked death fearlessly in the face, conscious that he had done his duty in the flesh and had naught to apprehend and everything to hope for in the world to come.”





*Edgar A. P.*

## EDGAR ALLAN POE.

EDGAR ALLAN POE was born in Baltimore, in the early part of the year 1811. The Poe family was one of the oldest and most respected in Maryland. David Poe, the grandfather of the poet, was a distinguished officer of the Maryland line of the Revolutionary Army, and the intimate friend of LaFayette. His son, the father of Edgar A. Poe, was educated for the law, but upon his marriage with an English actress he abandoned his profession and went upon the stage. He and his wife died within a few weeks of each other, leaving three young children entirely destitute. Edgar, who was an unusually bright and beautiful boy, was adopted by a friend of his parents, John Allan, a wealthy merchant of Richmond, Virginia.

In 1816, Mr. and Mrs. Allan took their adopted son to England, and placed him in a school near London, where he remained four or five years. After his return home he studied for a time under private tutors, and then entered the University of Virginia. There he distinguished himself as a scholar and an athlete. At the end of a year, though he took the first honors, he was expelled from the college, and went home greatly in debt. A few years later he entered West Point Military Academy, but after a few months' stay he was court-martialled and expelled from the Academy. Poe once more returned home, and was kindly received by Mr. Allan, who had just married a second time. A quarrel with the young wife, who was many years the junior of her husband, resulted in the final ejection of Poe from his adopted home. Mr. Allan died shortly afterwards, leaving an infant son heir to his vast estates, and bequeathing nothing to Poe.

Young Poe, brought up in luxury, was now thrown upon his own resources. His education and habits were not such as to fit him for a business life. When other means failed, his taste impelled him to literary pursuits. He had already written a number of poems, which had been published in a volume, at Baltimore, in 1829. In 1833, the proprietor of a weekly literary journal in that city offered two pre-

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

miums, one for the best prose story, and one for the best poem. Poe sent in two articles, and the examining committee, of whom John P. Kennedy was one, awarded to him both the prizes. Mr. Kennedy subsequently procured him the position of Editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," in connection with Thomas W. White. He remained in this situation for nearly two years, and was rapidly gaining a high reputation when his irregularities forced the publisher to dismiss him. At one time he had an engagement with every leading magazine in America, but his unfortunate disposition and habits prevented him from retaining such associations for any great length of time.

The best known of Poe's productions is "The Raven," which made him famous. His works in prose and verse are numerous. His poems are characterized by ingenuity, melody, and taste. Among the most remarkable of his works are "The Gold Bug," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Purloined Letter," "A Descent into the Maelstrom," and "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar."

Poe had an erect and somewhat military bearing. His figure was slight but finely proportioned, and his pale intellectual face was lighted up by remarkably brilliant eyes. He died at a hospital in Baltimore, October 7th, 1849, while on his way to New York to make preparations for his second marriage. A night spent with some of his boon companions resulted in a fit of insanity, from which he died in a day or two.

"It will be difficult to reconcile his wild and reckless life with the neatness and precision of his writings. The same discrepancy was apparent in his personal conduct. Neat to fastidiousness in his dress and in his handwriting, ingenious in the subtle employment of his faculties, with the nice sense of the gentleman in his conduct and intercourse with others while personally before them—there were influences constantly reversing the pure, healthy life these should have represented. Had he been really in earnest, with what a solid brilliancy his writings might have shone forth to the world. With the moral proportioned to the intellectual faculty he would have been in the first rank of critics. In that large part of a critic's perceptions, a knowledge of the mechanism of composition, he has been unsurpassed by any writer in America; but lacking sincerity, his forced and contradictory critical opinions are of little value as authorities, though much may be gathered from them by any one willing to study the mood in which they were written."





Yours truly  
W. B. Woodburn

## ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON.

RICHARD STOCKTON came from England about 1670, and first settled on Long Island, in the colony of New York. Thence he went to New Jersey, and purchasing some seven thousand acres of land near Princeton, in 1682, effected the first European settlement made in that part of the province. There, for many succeeding generations, his descendants have lived and died. His great-grandson was Richard Stockton, a prominent lawyer of Revolutionary times, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1776-7, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was captured by a party of Royalists in 1776, thrown into prison at New York, and treated with great severity. Congress took up his cause, and threatened Lord Howe with retaliation upon British prisoners. This had the desired effect, and he was soon afterwards exchanged; but the enemy had destroyed his library, and devastated his lands. His eldest son, Richard Stockton, LL.D. (father of the subject of our sketch), was a Senator of the United States under the administration of Washington, and subsequently a Member of the House of Representatives. He was eminently distinguished for his talents, was an eloquent and profound lawyer, and during more than a quarter of a century stood at the head of the bar in New Jersey.

Commodore Robert Field Stockton, U. S. N., was born at Morven, the old family-seat, near Princeton, in 1795. Though a promising scholar, he left his books at the age of sixteen, and sought and obtained a commission in the navy. He entered as midshipman, and his conduct in several battles gained him honorable notice. In 1814, when but eighteen years old, he was promoted to a lieutenancy for gallantry in action. The next year, while first lieutenant of the "Spitfire," he distinguished himself by boarding an Algerine war vessel with a single boat's crew.

In 1821, the American Colonization Society placed Stockton in command of the "Alligator" and sent him to the coast of Africa.



## ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON.

The expedition was successful. He obtained, by treaty from the native chiefs, a large and valuable tract of country, and the present Republic of Liberia was founded. He also captured many slavers, and on his return broke up many nests of West India pirates.

In 1838, Stockton was promoted to a captaincy, and visited England as bearer of dispatches. While there he devoted himself to the study of naval architecture. He was one of the first of our commanders to introduce and apply steam to naval purposes. The famous sloop-of-war "Princeton," built according to his designs and under his supervision in 1844, furnished the model for numerous other vessels.

In 1845, Commodore Stockton was sent to the Pacific, and after a voyage of over eight months, his vessel, the "Congress," arrived on the coast of California. With but one thousand five hundred men, including six hundred sailors, he conquered the whole of California in about six months, and established the authority of the United States. The way was thus opened for the annexation of this valuable territory. Through the Commodore's instrumentality the foundations of religion, education, and social progress were laid in many of our Western outposts. Upon his return in 1847 he was greeted with high honors, and received the enthusiastic congratulations of his countrymen. After serving his country in every quarter of the globe for nearly forty years, he now retired to private life.

Commodore Stockton occasionally entered the political arena. He aided internal improvements in his native State, was warmly in favor of General Jackson's administration, and a strong opponent of the election of Martin Van Buren. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he expressed his views upon all important questions with frankness and fearlessness. He procured the passage of a law for the abolition of flogging in the navy. In 1853 he resigned his seat in the Senate. He died at his old home near Princeton, October 7, 1866.

"The most prominent and marked characteristic of Commodore Stockton was decision. This was the secret of his success. It enabled him, both in civil and military life, to overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. Self-reliance and energy were depicted on his countenance and illustrated in his every movement. He possessed great integrity of character. He was social and genial in his disposition, and domestic in his habits, kind and benevolent to the poor and true to his friends."





*Gardner Spring*

## GARDINER SPRING.

IN the year 1634, John Spring, with his wife Eliza, embarked at Ipswich, England, for America, with their four children. They settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, near Boston, where his name is on the earliest list of proprietors in 1636. Their descendants for succeeding generations were representatives of the best New England type. One of these was the Reverend Samuel Spring, D.D., a leading divine, and one of the chaplains to the portion of the Revolutionary Army that accompanied Arnold in his attack on Quebec in 1775, and who carried Burr, when wounded, off the field in his arms. At the close of the war he became pastor of the church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and continued in that position till his death. His son, Gardiner Spring, D.D., LL.D., was born there, February 24, 1785. He seemed to have been devoted to the ministry of the Gospel from childhood by his parents. They cherished this purpose long before he accepted it. With this end in view, he was sent, at the age of twelve, to Berwick Academy, in Maine, then celebrated for its thoroughness in classical studies. But the attractions of home were so strong that he was allowed to make his preparation for college mainly in the schools of Newburyport. In the year 1799, at the age of fifteen, he entered as Freshman in Yale College. Excessive application to study impaired his health, and for the year following he pursued his studies in the Academy at Leicester, Massachusetts. Then re-entering college in the class below his former one, he pursued his collegiate studies, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1805. Immediately after his graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Daggett, of New Haven. An opportunity shortly presenting itself to go to the island of Bermuda, as a teacher, and being at that time entirely dependent on his own resources, he accepted it, and remained there some fifteen months. After his return, he completed his law studies in the office of Stephen Smith, then United States Senator, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1808. He began the practice of law with a fair prospect of success, but his attention having been long turned to religious subjects, he spent a year at Andover Theological

## GARDINER SPRING.

Seminary, and toward the end of 1809 was licensed to preach the Gospel.

He soon after received a call to the pastorate of the "Brick Church," and on the 10th of August, 1810, was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of that church by the Presbytery of New York.

The "Brick Church" formerly occupied the triangular lot of ground bounded by Park Row, Nassau and Beekman Streets, where the "World," "Times," and other buildings now stand. This lot was obtained from the corporation by the Wall Street Presbyterian Congregation—the first organization of that sect in New York—and a church erected upon it, which was dedicated in January, 1768. During the Revolutionary War the church was used by the British as a prison and hospital for prisoners of war. After the evacuation of New York, the church was repaired and reopened in June, 1784, by its pastor, John Rodgers, D.D. He was the first and only pastor, from its opening in 1768, until 1810, when Dr. Spring was installed. This property was sold by the congregation, after long occupation, for a large sum, and a purchase made of lots on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, where one of the most magnificent and spacious church edifices of the city was erected. Dr. Spring removed with his people to the new church in 1858, and preached on the 31st of October in that year, the sermon dedicatory of the building. In the pastorate of this church his life was spent, maintaining, during sixty-three years, a distinguished position among the most popular preachers and esteemed divines of the metropolis. He died in New York City, August 18, 1873, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Dr. Spring was the author of several works, and made the press the servant of the pulpit, by gathering up the best fruits of his pulpit preparations, and publishing them in a continuous and growing series, which extended to some twenty octavo volumes. Among them are "The Attraction of the Cross;" "The Mercy Seat;" "First Things;" "The Glory of Christ;" "The Power of the Pulpit;" "Short Sermons for the People;" "The Obligations of the World to the Bible;" "The Church in the Wilderness;" "Memoirs of the late Hannah L. Murray;" "Memoirs of the Rev. S. J. Mills;" "Fragments from the Study of a Pastor;" "The Bible not of Man;" "Discourse to Seamen;" "Contrast between Good and Bad Men;" "Brick Church Memorial;" "Pulpit Ministrations;" "Personal Reminiscences," etc. They have passed through several editions, and have been in part reprinted and translated in Europe, and are held in well-deserved repute.





## JOSEPH STORY.

THIS distinguished jurist was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1779. His father, Dr. Elisha Story, was a native of Boston, ardent in the cause of liberty, an active participant in the memorable destruction of tea, and afterwards a surgeon in the Army of the Revolution. Subsequently, retiring from the service, he settled at Marblehead, where he practised medicine with success and celebrity.

Joseph Story received his early education in the academy of his native town, then under the superintendence of the Reverend Dr. Harris (afterward president of Columbia College, New York), where he made such rapid progress in learning that he was enabled to enter Harvard University, at Cambridge, in 1795, a half-year in advance, and was graduated there with high and well-earned honors in 1798. On leaving the university, he promptly decided in favor of the profession of law, the study of which he commenced under the Honorable Samuel Sewall, and completed with Judge Samuel Putnam. He was admitted to the bar in 1801, and made Salem his place of residence and professional practice. His high talent was speedily appreciated, and he soon possessed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was often opposed to the most eminent lawyers of the day, who were Federalists, he having become attached to the Democratic party at the commencement of his professional career. In 1805 he was chosen to represent Salem in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was annually re-elected to that station until 1811. In the meanwhile (1808-9) he was elected a Representative in the Federal Congress, to supply the vacancy in Essex South District, occasioned by the death of Mr. Crowninshield. He served only during the remainder of the term for which he was chosen, and declined a re-election. But in that brief space of time, in two important movements, he distinguished himself: one advocating a general increase of the navy, and the other in his efforts to obtain a repeal of the famous Embargo Act.

Mr. Story was only thirty-two years of age when President Madi-



## JOSEPH STORY.

son appointed him one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Withdrawing from the political arena, he labored incessantly to become eminently useful as a jurist. He was an able coadjutor of the illustrious Marshall, and in Commercial and Constitutional Law he had no peer on the bench of the Federal Judiciary.

In 1829, a new Professorship of Law having been created in Harvard University, bearing the name of Dane, in honor of its munificent founder, Judge Story was nominated, and accepted the position as its first professor. Upon this occasion he removed his residence from Salem to Cambridge. To the duties of his new office—accepted for the advancement of his favorite science—Judge Story brought the unabated energy and enthusiasm of his early manhood.

Judge Story wrote much and well. In early life he was a writer of poetry. In 1804 he published a volume of poems containing "The Power of Solitude." His judicial works evince extraordinary learning, luminous expositions, and profound views of the science of Law. The most important of his productions are, "Commentaries on the Laws of Bailments;" "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States;" "Conflict of Laws," treatises on the law of agencies, bills of exchange and promissory notes, partnership, and commentaries on equity jurisprudence and equity pleadings. To the "Encyclopædia Americana," and the "North American Review," he contributed many valuable papers, and he delivered many addresses upon various important subjects. He received the degree of LL.D. from the colleges of Harvard, Brown, and Dartmouth.

Judge Story died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 10th of September, 1845, at the age of sixty-six years. Posterity will describe him in his own glowing but just delineation of a kindred mind: "Whatever subject he touched, was touched with a master's hand and spirit. He employed his eloquence to adorn his learning, and his learning to give solid weight to his eloquence. He was always instructive and interesting, and rarely without producing an instantaneous conviction. A lofty ambition of excellence, that stirring spirit which breathes the breath of heaven and pants for immortality, sustained his genius in its perilous course. He became what he intended, the jurist of the commercial world, and could look back upon a long track illumined with glory." The "Life and Letters of Joseph Story" were published in 1851, by his son, William Wetmore Story, the poet and artist, who has resided since 1848 in Italy, and is especially distinguished as a sculptor.





*Newton Weed*

## THURLOW WEED.

THURLOW WEED, the well-known American journalist, was born at Cairo, Greene County, New York, November 15, 1797. He lost his parents early in life, and was thrown upon his own resources. His education was obtained in common schools, to which he may possibly have devoted six months' time in all. He became a cabin boy on a Hudson River sloop when ten years of age, and two years later entered the country printing-office of Machy Crosswell, at Catskill, and for the next few years was employed at different newspaper offices in several villages of the interior of New York State. Before he had grown out of his boyhood, he began to regard with interest the political discussions of the times, and, even at that early period, was a stormy advocate of a war with Great Britain. At the commencement of the war, young Weed, now nearly sixteen years of age, volunteered his services, enlisted as a drummer-boy, and served on the northern frontier. He also served as quartermaster-sergeant.

At the close of his short experience of military life, he returned to his trade, and in a short time became an efficient pressman and a fair compositor.

On becoming of age, he established the "Agriculturist," printed at Norwich, Chenango County, New York. During the next few years he edited several other papers. He achieved nothing but debts by his successive attempts at village journalizing—the country being new, readers poor and scattered, and newspapers superabundant. So the year 1824 found him again a journeyman printer, working for seven or eight dollars a week, in Albany, and on this pittance supporting a family. In 1825 he removed to Rochester, and there became editor of a daily paper, at eight dollars per week.

The abduction and presumed death by violence, at the hands of the Freemasons, of William Morgan, of Batavia, took place in 1826-7. Most of the people of Western New York, were deeply excited on the subject, and formed an Anti-Masonic party. Weed became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer" (its Rochester organ), identifying him-

## THURLOW WEED.

self with the party. He was twice elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. His tact as a party manager and his services in 1826 in securing the election of De Witt Clinton as Governor, suggested him as a competent person to oppose the "Albany Regency," a body who had the general management of the Democratic party in New York. At the expiration of his second term in the Legislature, in 1830, he accordingly removed to Albany, and assumed the editorship of the "Albany Evening Journal," a newspaper established in the interest of the Anti-Jackson party.

From 1830 to 1862, although a political leader, first of the Whig and afterward of the Republican party, he declined all political office. He was instrumental in the election of Mr. Seward, of the State of New York, as Governor, in 1838 and 1840, and was prominent in procuring the presidential nominations of General Harrison, in 1836 and 1840, of General Taylor, in 1848, and of General Scott, in 1852. He warmly advocated the election of Fremont, in 1856, and of Lincoln, in 1860, although his influence had in each case been exerted in favor of Mr. Seward. He was an advocate of the energetic prosecution of the war, 1861-5. In November, 1861, he was sent to Europe by President Lincoln in a semi-diplomatic capacity, remaining abroad until June, 1862, and exerting an important influence upon English opinion through his personal relations with leading statesmen. Shortly after his return home, he withdrew from the editorship of the "Evening Journal." In 1865, he became a resident of New York City, where he edited for a time the "Commercial Advertiser." He retired from active journalism in 1868, but continued throughout the administration of President Grant, and especially during the grave constitutional crisis ensuing upon the election of 1876, to exert a powerful influence upon the counsels of his party, and was a frequent contributor to the columns of the political journals.

He has published "Letters from Europe and the West Indies" (Albany, 1866), collected from the "Evening Journal," and has given some interesting chapters of "Reminiscences" in the "Atlantic Monthly" (1870) and in other periodicals. He is understood to be engaged in preparing for the press an autobiography and portions of extensive correspondence, which will doubtless afford valuable materials for the political history of the United States, and especially of the State of New York, during the half century in which (with his friends Seward and Greeley) he was the arbiter of the Whig and Republican policy.





Ray Whinn

## REVERDY JOHNSON.

REVERDY JOHNSON was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. His father, John Johnson, an eminent lawyer, born in the same city, filled consecutively the positions of Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Chancellor of Maryland.

At the age of six years, Reverdy Johnson entered the primary department of St. John's College, in Annapolis. He received a substantial education from this institution, in which he remained ten years. He left at the age of sixteen, without graduating, and at once began the study of law with his father, who proved an able instructor. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and for half a century continued in a successful practice. In 1814 he left his professional studies to enlist in a company of volunteers formed to aid in defending the city of Washington from the British. The company reached the field in time to take part in the battle of Bladensburg, August 24. This brief engagement was his only experience of military life.

In 1817 the young lawyer removed to Baltimore. His first appointment was that of State Attorney, and in 1820 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors, which office he held until 1821, when he was elected to the State Senate. At the next election he was again chosen to that office, but resigned in the second year of the term, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to the law. In addition to his professional and senatorial duties, he reported and edited the seven volumes (from 1820 to 1827) of judicial decisions in the Court of Appeals, Maryland, known as "Harris and Johnson's Reports." Mr. Johnson identified himself with the Whig party, and was active in its service. For some years he declined all office, but in 1845 accepted that of United States Senator. He remained a member of Congress until 1849, when he resigned upon receiving the appointment of Attorney-General of the United States by President Taylor, who had just come into office. Shortly after the death of the President he resigned this position, and for the next ten years he turned his



## REVERDY JOHNSON.

whole attention to his profession, practising chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Johnson was a Delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861; and he was subsequently elected to the House of Delegates, of Maryland, by the voters of Baltimore County. In 1862 he was again elected a Senator in Congress, from his native State, for the term commencing March, 1863, and ending in 1869. Throughout this period he was, as he ever had been, a firm defender of the interests of the Union. Though well advanced in years, during his entire term he was one of the most faithful and industrious members of the Senate. He served on the Library Committee, upon those on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations, also upon the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott, in 1866. The same year he was a Delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention," and took a leading part in its proceedings. In June, 1868, he was nominated by President Johnson to the English mission. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. While Minister to England he labored zealously to procure the settlement of the Alabama claims by treaty. He won the admiration of the British Ministry by his able and courageous defense of the rights of his countrymen. Upon his return the following year he went to Washington and, as far as he was able to, resumed his profession and continued to practise up to the time of his death, which occurred in Annapolis, February 10, 1876. It was one of the "sad memories of the Centennial year." He had been called to his native city to argue a case before the State Court of Appeals, and by invitation of Governor Carroll was a guest at the Executive mansion. After dining at five p.m., leaning upon the Governor's arm, he retired to rest himself upon a sofa in the parlor. After a short interval his absence was discovered, and the intelligence brought that the dead body of the veteran lawyer had been found lying upon the stone pavement of the carriage-way leading under the porch of the mansion. It was evident that Mr. Johnson, in passing down the front steps, misled by his defective vision, had fallen and received immediately fatal injuries. He lost the sight of one eye in early life, and in his last years the other became almost useless.

Mr. Johnson was of medium height. His face was grave. He was a personal favorite in public and in private life, his manner being courteous and pleasing. As an able and learned American statesman, jurist, and orator, he has won a lasting reputation.





G. Hunter

## GEORGE A. CUSTER.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER, U.S.A., was born in the village of New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839. After studying in the common schools, a friend sent him to West Point, in 1857. With high spirits and an impetuous disposition, he found the restraint of the military academy irksome. The course was passed through, however, and he graduated in 1861, just as the great Civil War broke out. He told of himself, that "in a class of thirty-four members, thirty-three graduated above him."

Upon his graduation, Custer, desirous of a military name and fame, reported for duty at Washington. He was presented to General Scott, who, pleased by the appearance of the young cadet, selected him as the bearer of important papers to General McDowell, at Bull Run. Here he first experienced the excitement of a battle. He was soon after placed on staff duty under General Phil. Kearney, and passed nearly a year on various duties, till the opening of the Peninsula campaign. He went to the Peninsula and was placed on McClellan's staff, where he earned promotion to the rank of captain and additional aide-de-camp. He was engaged at Yorktown, Antietam, and in the raid of General Stoneman, then chief of cavalry to the Army of the Potomac. He next served as aide to Stoneman's successor, General Pleasanton. While serving in this capacity he was promoted, June 29, 1863, a brigadier-general of volunteers. With his cavalry brigade he held the right of the line at Gettysburg.

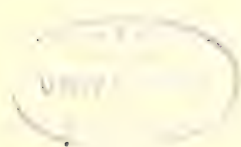
General Custer commanded a brigade of the cavalry corps in the Richmond campaign, from April to August, 1864. Commanding the 3d division Cavalry Corps under Sheridan, he participated in the famous Shenandoah campaign. He routed the Confederate rear-guard at Falling Waters; at Winchester he captured nine battle-flags, and more prisoners than he had men engaged. He rendered most important service at Fisher's Hill, and received the brevet of major-general for his gallantry at Cedar Creek. He routed General Rosser, October 9, 1864, and at Waynesboro captured the remnant of Early's army. To accomplish this he had pushed on ahead of the leading division,

## GEORGE A. CUSTER.

marching through deep mud in the midst of a rain-storm, crossed a swollen river, and finally charging a superior force captured everything. When a brilliant charge was to be made, and a defeated or retreating enemy to be pursued, the arduous task was entrusted to the ever-successful Custer. In the battles of the campaign ending in the surrender of Lee, he commanded a cavalry division, and bore a most important part. He distinguished himself at Dinwiddie Court House, at Five Forks, Sailor Creek, and finally at Appomattox Court House. "As a cavalry genius, par excellence, Custer will undoubtedly take rank in the history of the future. After his great chief, Sheridan, we know of no man who contributed more to the surrender at Appomattox than this same 'boy-general.'" At the age of twenty-six Custer was Brevet Major-General of the United States Army, and had fought in nearly a hundred battles, in more than half of which he held important commands. "He never lost a gun or a color, captured more guns, flags, and prisoners than any other general not an army commander."

After the close of the war, General Custer went to the plains with the Seventh Cavalry. Indian warfare was new to him, and his old experience availed him little. His every instinct was for attack, and among the savages they were forced mainly to act on the defensive. His career on the plains was marked by the same qualities which gave him prominence in the Civil War. His greatest exploit was the destruction of Black Kettle's band on the Washita River. His life on the frontier was a succession of narrow escapes. Some of his adventures he has recorded in his "Life on the Plains."

On the 25th of June, 1876, General Custer met his death at the head of his troops. Attacking a large number of Indians at the Little Horn, every member of the five companies of the Seventh Cavalry perished. That he died fighting bravely is proved by the fact that of the dead bodies found on the field of battle, that of the young leader was the only unmutilated one. This is only recorded of one other person, a boy bugler, who had behaved with superhuman bravery in a certain fight, and whose body was left untouched by the savages as a token of respect. General Custer was tall, slender, lithe, and active. While in the Civil War, his love of the romantic and odd led him to adopt an equally conspicuous and picturesque costume—a jaunty jacket and loose breeches of black velvet slashed with gold. High boots, and a broad, shadowy hat completed the striking outfit. On the plains this was replaced by an even more elaborate hunting dress. His hair, which was of a bright golden hue, he wore in long flowing curls.





Wm. L. G. H. H. H.  
R. L. H. H.

## RICHARD SALTER STORRS.

THE choice New England stock from which the Reverend Dr. Storrs springs "was clerical in its root and branches, sap and leaves." His father was the Reverend Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, Massachusetts. His grandfather, of the same name, was pastor of the Congregational Church of Longmeadow, Connecticut, for nearly forty years. His great-grandfather was the Reverend John Storrs, who was for some time minister of the Congregational Church at East Hampton, Long Island.

The Reverend Dr. Richard S. Storrs was born in Braintree, August 21, 1821. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1839, and was the youngest member of his class. After his graduation, he read law for some months in the office of the celebrated Rufus Choate of Massachusetts, but subsequently entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, from which he was graduated in 1845. He soon after accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Massachusetts. In November of the following year, 1846, he was installed pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, New York.

The City of Brooklyn was originally largely settled by New Englanders reared where the Congregational system of church government was more prevalent than any other. In their new home they lost none of their love for their old form of worship. In 1844 the Church of the Pilgrims commenced its existence as an organized body. In July of that year the corner-stone of the imposing stone-church edifice on Brooklyn Heights was laid. It was not dedicated until May 12, 1846. This building, at the time of its erection, surpassed every other structure of the kind in Brooklyn. Imbedded in the façade of the church may be seen a piece of the veritable Plymouth Rock. The edifice is unique in architectural design, and the interior presents a rare illustration of artistic taste and beauty.

When Dr. Storrs was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, he was in the twenty-sixth year of his age. From the time of his entrance upon his duties, there was a steady increase in the attendance, and he now has charge of a large, wealthy, and intelligent



RICHARD SALTER STORRS.

congregation. For many years he has evinced great interest in the educational movements of Brooklyn. He took an active part in the establishment of the Packer Institute and in the school established by the late Reverend Dr. Alonzo Gray on the Heights. He is not without literary reputation. When the "Independent" newspaper was commenced in 1848, he became one of the associate editors, and retained the position till 1861. He has also published a number of sermons, orations, addresses; and an elaborate review of the revision of the English version of the Bible, under the auspices of the American Bible Society; also "Graham Lectures on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul;" "Life and Letters of Reverend Daniel Temple;" lectures on "The Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes;" and has been a frequent contributor to various leading American periodicals.

"Dr. Storrs writes with evident care, and in the well-selected terms of a highly cultivated literary taste. He has been very successful as an editor, and discusses occurring religious and secular topics with readiness and skill. In his sermons he is scholarly and eloquent. As compositions they are replete with merit, and many of them should be classed as magnificent orations. The historical and other facts are introduced in a most pleasing and interesting form, and, where he indulges in fancy, it is not only truly poetic, but both original and sensible. As a preacher he has some striking peculiarities. His appearance is dignified and solemn, and his delivery is slow, emphatic, and impressive. His voice is strong, but beautifully modulated and highly sensitive to the emotions. Decided and emphatic in all utterances of fact and opinion, showing a most thorough scholarship in both theology and literature, his sermons are also most touching expressions of Christian sentiment. If the hearer desires to listen to the most polished diction, to original and great thoughts of a scholarly as well as practical mind, he will be fully gratified; but in no case, should he be seeking the way of eternal life, will he fail to be told the right path. Thus, while scholarship and oratory are attractive features of the ministrations of Dr. Storrs, both are made subservient to his greater aim, the regeneration of his fellow-men."

Dr. Storrs has a large, tall, and stately form. His face is characteristic of intelligence and goodness. "A representative of the most advanced culture of the American pulpit, he is equally an example of the stern and higher virtues, which are at once the strength and safety of society."





*Clushing*

## CALEB CUSHING.

CALEB CUSHING descends from an old colonial family, of political, judicial, and military distinction, and was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and was subsequently a tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that university. He then studied law at Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and commenced practice at Newburyport; and he also became a prominent contributor to the "North American Review," writing chiefly upon historical and legal subjects. In 1825-6 he served in the State Legislature, and in 1829 visited Europe, publishing, on his return, "Reminiscences of Spain," and an able "Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France."

Mr. Cushing was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1833, retaining that position until 1835, when he represented the Essex district in Congress, where he served four consecutive terms. During the administration of President Tyler he was one of the few Whigs who sustained the course of the President in abandoning his political friends; and since that time he has been connected with the Democratic party. In 1843 he was sent, by the President, Commissioner to China, and empowered to negotiate the first treaty between that Empire and the United States. In 1844 the conditions of the treaty were concluded with the Emperor of China, and, in view of the commercial advantages thus secured to the United States, Mr. Cushing's mission was esteemed a great success. On his return home in 1846, he was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and, during the session of 1847, was a prominent advocate of the Mexican war. Failing to induce the Legislature to aid in equipping a volunteer regiment, he furnished the requisite means; was chosen Colonel of the regiment, joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1847, and soon after received the appointment of Brigadier-General. While still in Mexico, he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1850, for the sixth time, Mr. Cushing represented Newburyport in the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the same year he was elected the first Mayor of that city, and was

## CALEB CUSHING.

re-elected the following year. In 1851 he was made Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which position he filled until 1853, when President Pierce appointed him United States Attorney-General, from which office he retired March 4, 1857. In 1857-8-9 he again served in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The National Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860, for the purpose of nominating their Presidential ticket. The presiding officer on that occasion was Caleb Cushing. The circumstances were grave; the conflicting opinions and interests of the Northern and Southern Democracy — Douglas and anti-Douglas — there represented were beyond reconciliation. The Convention broke up, and with it the party. In the following June the seceders from that body met at Baltimore, and nominated John C. Breckinridge for President. From this division in the Democratic party circumstances resulted that eventually culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. Then followed the long and terrible civil war.

Throughout the struggle Mr. Cushing kept aloof from party action, but supported the war measures of the Government in the Legislature of Massachusetts, to which he was again elected for two successive terms. Subsequently he was appointed by President Lincoln to represent the Government before the united Commission formed to determine certain claims of Great Britain against the United States. In 1866 President Johnson appointed him one of the three Commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the United States. These occupations were interrupted in 1867-8 by the special mission which he assumed from this Government to the United States of Colombia.

In 1872, during President Grant's administration, Mr. Cushing was appointed one of the Counsel of the United States on the Alabama claims, before the High Tribunal of Arbitration, convened at Geneva, Switzerland. On his return from Europe he published a history of the arbitration, entitled "The Treaty of Washington; its Negotiation, Execution, and Discussion relating thereto," which elicited grave comment both at home and abroad, by its criticism of the character and conduct of Sir Alexander Coekburn, the British Arbitrator. In December, 1873, he received the appointment of Minister to Spain.

Mr. Cushing died at Newburyport, Mass., January 2, 1879, in fulness of years, for he was as old as the century. His literary, historical, and political productions, as well as his orations and addresses, have been very numerous. He was an attractive and able speaker, a remarkable conversationalist, a thorough scholar, and a fine linguist.





Asa G. Phelps

## ROSCOE CONKLING.

THE Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator, was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 30th of October, 1829. His father, the Hon. Alfred Conkling, LL.D., an eminent jurist and legal author, was graduated at Union College, admitted to the bar in 1812, and soon ranked among the prominent lawyers of his native State. He was for several years District Attorney of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and was also a Representative of that district in the Seventeenth Congress. Subsequent to the termination of his congressional term, Mr. Conkling was appointed, by President John Q. Adams, United States Judge for the Northern District of New York, a position he retained for nearly a quarter of a century. Upon resigning this office, Judge Conkling was appointed by President Fillmore United States Minister to the Mexican Republic. The mother of Senator Conkling was Eliza Cockburn, who was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She was the daughter of James Cockburn, a native of Scotland, and a scientifically educated civil engineer. Her maternal grandfather, Col. Hendrick Frey, was of German descent, a man of high social position and the owner of a large landed estate in the valley of the Mohawk. Col. Frey married Gertrude Herkimer, a sister of General Herkimer, of revolutionary fame. Mrs. Conkling's literary taste and culture were indicated by the name she gave her son, who was called for the celebrated English author, Wm. Roscoe, as well as in that selected by her for Judge Conkling's beautiful suburban residence in the vicinity of Auburn, N. Y., which bore the name of "Melrose," in honor of the famous abbey of the country of her ancestors.

Roscoe Conkling received a good academic education, and at an early age entered the law office of J. A. Spencer, of Utica. In 1850, after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Conkling was appointed, by the Governor of the State, District Attorney of Oneida County, N. Y. Despite his youth, the duties of the office were never more skilfully and energetically discharged. The citizens of Utica recognized his unusual abilities by electing him Mayor of that city in 1858, and the



## ROSCOE CONKLING.

public records proved him to be the youngest person who had held that office. At the close of his municipal term, he was elected to the House of Representatives for the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was also re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, of which his brother, the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, a prominent merchant of New York City, was also a member. During each of these congressional sessions, he served as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also as Chairman of a Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Conkling was also elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving with distinction on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was re-elected for the following term, but, before the opening of the Fortieth Congress, the Legislature of the State of New York elected him to the Senate of the United States, as the successor of the Hon. Ira Harris. He entered upon his six years' official term in March, 1867, and at its expiration was re-elected, taking his seat in 1873. During the Fortieth Congress he served in the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and was a member of the Committee on Judiciary and Commerce. His efforts were especially prominent in the work of Reconstruction, and he advocated the resolution submitting the Suffrage Amendment. In the famous impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, he voted with the majority in favor of conviction. The bill providing for the erection of the Post-Office building in New York City was presented by Senator Conkling.

In the National Republican Convention held at Cincinnati in 1876, Senator Conkling's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency; and he had many supporters both in and out of the Convention.

He was appointed one of the select committee of the Senate "to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President." His speech on the 23d and 24th of January, 1877, in relation to the bill "to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes," in the recent Presidential campaign, was one of the most impressive delivered on that subject.

Senator Conkling is somewhat over six feet in stature, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and well-formed. His general physical characteristics betoken his Scotch lineage. He has many years been distinguished by eloquence and power as an orator, by profound legal skill and knowledge, and as a prominent leader in the national councils.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



*W. D. Hall*

## HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WAGER HALLECK, of the United States Army, was a son of the Honorable Joseph H. Halleck, and grandson of Peter Halleck, of Long Island Revolutionary memory. He was born at Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., January 15, 1815. After pursuing the usual course of study, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1835. He was graduated in 1839, ranking third in his class, and was breveted Second-Lieutenant of Engineers July 1. From that time to June, 1840, he served in the Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering. From that time until 1845 he was engaged as Assistant Engineer upon the fortifications in the harbor of New York. He was then sent by the General Government to examine the principal military establishments in Europe. He also, during the same year, delivered a course of lectures in Boston on "Military Science and Art," which he collected in one volume in 1846, prefixing an essay on the "Justifiableness of War." "No pretension," says the author in his preface, "is made to originality in any part of the work; the sole object having been to embody, in a small compass, well-established military principles, and to illustrate these by reference to the events of past history, and the opinions and practice of the best generals."

During the war with Mexico, Lieutenant Halleck served in Lower California and on the Pacific, and was breveted Captain for gallant conduct. During the military governments of Kearny, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the close of 1849, he was Secretary of State for the Territory of California. He was chief of Commodore Shubrick's staff during 1847 and 1848, and in 1849 was a member of the convention to form, and of the committee to draft, the constitution of the State of California. He was also Judge-Advocate and Inspector of Lighthouses, and General Director of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines. In July, 1853, he was promoted to a full Captaincy of Engineers; but he was already indented with the interests of the Golden State, and finally resigned his position in the army August 1, 1854.

## HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

Perfecting his legal studies, he soon became a leading member of the San Francisco bar, and the firm of "Halleck, Billings & Co." became synonymous with victory in the legal battles of the California courts. The breaking out of the civil war found him enjoying a lucrative practice. He, however, closed his business and offered his services to the War Department. On the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Scott, the President appointed him a Major-General of the Regular Army of the United States.

In November, 1861, General Fremont was removed from the command of the Department of the West, and Halleck was appointed his successor. His headquarters were established at St. Louis, from which, as a base of operations, he directed the military movements in the State. Early in April, 1862, he took command of the army before Corinth, the investment of which was soon followed by its capture. Shortly after this event General Halleck was summoned to Washington as General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Relinquishing his command to Grant and Buell, he hastened to the National Capital. He held the position of General-in-Chief till March 12, 1864. Grant being then made Lieutenant-General, Halleck received the appointment of Chief of Staff in the army, which he held till April, 1865, when he was placed in command of the military division of the James, his headquarters being at Richmond. In the following August he was transferred to the division of the Pacific, and in March, 1869, to that of the South, his headquarters being at Louisville.

General Halleck published several works upon military and scientific topics, the principal of which are: "Bitumen, its Varieties, Properties, and Uses;" "Elements of Military Art and Science," a second edition of which was published some years after, with critical notes on the Mexican and Crimean wars; "The Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico;" a translation, with an introduction, of "De Fozz on the Law of Mines;" "International Laws, or the Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War;" a translation, with notes, of Jomini's "Life of Napoleon;" and "A Treatise on International Law and the Laws of War, prepared for the Use of Schools and Colleges."

General Halleck died in Louisville, Kentucky, January 9, 1872. He attained a high reputation for intellectual ability, and was officially distinguished for sagacity, energy, patriotism, and integrity. Though rather below the medium height, his personal appearance and martial bearing favorably impressed the observer.





Dear Mother,  
Your obedient servant  
Robert Hunt

## RUFUS CHOATE.

RUFUS CHOATE, LL.D., was born October 1, 1799, in the old town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of a race of thrifty farmers settled for more than a century in that thriftiest of regions—New England. His father was a man of no ordinary ability, and his mother was in every respect an estimable lady. The father died before the boy was nine years of age, and the entire care of directing his education fell upon Mrs. Choate. He began the study of Latin at the age of ten; and continued in that and other studies during a portion of each year with the parish clergyman or teachers of the district schools. In the summer of 1815, he entered the Freshman class in Dartmouth College. After his graduation with the highest honors of his class, he was retained as tutor in the college for one year.

Upon the close of his short experience as an instructor, Mr. Choate began the preliminary studies of his chosen profession, that of the law. Entering the Dane Law School at Cambridge, he spent a few months there and then entered the law office of the well-known author, lawyer, and orator, William Wirt, at Washington. After a profitable year spent under the direction of Mr. Wirt, young Mr. Choate returned from the South and completed his legal studies with Judge Cummins of Salem. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Danvers in 1824. After two or three years he removed to Salem, where, by the exercise of his remarkable talents, he soon became favorably known as a rising lawyer. He already manifested the legal acuteness, judgment, and tact, for which he afterwards became so celebrated. In 1825 Mr. Choate was called to fill his first public office, that of Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1827 he was in the Senate of the same State. The sagacious and energetic part he took in the debates during these terms of service, won him a widespread reputation. In 1832 he was elected a Member of Congress from the Essex District, and was re-elected in 1834. He



## RUFUS CHOATE.

seived one session, and then resigning, went to Boston where he devoted himself to his profession. From this time he rose steadily to the high position as lawyer and orator, which rightly belongs to him among noteworthy Americans. The leading men of the bar regarded with respect and admiration the great mind they saw beneath some peculiarities of manner. "Mr. Choate," says his biographer, Professor Brown, "whose appearance and manner were unique, whose eloquence then was as exuberant, fervid, and rich as it ever became; who, however modest for himself, was bold almost to rashness for his client; who startled court and jury by his vehemence, and confounded the common-place and routine lawyer by the novelty and brilliancy of his tactics; who, free from vulgar tricks, was yet full of surprises, and though perpetually delighting by the novelty and beauty of his argument, was yet without conceit or vanity, could not at once be fully understood and appreciated. He fairly fought his way to eminence, created the taste which he gratified, and demonstrated the possibility of almost a new variety of eloquence."

In 1841, on the retirement of Daniel Webster from the United States Senate, Mr. Choate was chosen to fill the vacancy. During his Senatorship he spoke ably and forcibly on the McLeod case, the Fiscal Bank Bill, Oregon, the Smithsonian Institute (of which he was a regent), and in opposition to the annexation of Texas. At the close of his term he gave himself up wholly to his profession. After the death of the illustrious Mr. Webster, he was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar. In 1855 Mr. Choate met with an accident which seriously impaired his health. After suffering during portions of four years, he sailed for Europe with the hope of recruiting his strength. On the way he became so ill that he was obliged to stop at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he died, July 13, 1859.

Mr. Choate was tall and commanding in person, with a remarkably expressive face, and a rich and musical voice. His powers of reasoning and imagination were great, and he excelled in wit and fancy. He was a profound student of literature, art, and science. His legal reputation was firmly established. "In the management of causes he possessed consummate tact and unerring judgment. Skillful in the examination of witnesses, never making a mistake himself nor overlooking one in an opponent, his powers as a lawyer were seen to the greatest advantage in the unpremeditated discussion of the law-points that incidentally arose."





*S. J. = Epoto*

## FERNANDO DE SOTO.

“OF all the enterprises undertaken in the spirit of wild adventure none has surpassed, for hardihood and variety of incident, that of the renowned Fernando De Soto and his band of cavaliers. As Mr. Irving observes: ‘It was poetry put into action; it was the knight-errantry of the Old World carried into the depths of the American wilderness. The personal adventures, the feats of individual prowess, the picturesque descriptions of steel-clad cavaliers with lance and helm, and prancing steed, glittering through the wildernesses of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and the prairies of the “Far West,” would seem to us mere fictions of romance did they not come to us in the matter-of-fact narratives of those who were eye-witnesses, and who recorded minute memoranda of every day’s incidents.’”

Fernando De Soto was born at Xeres de los Caballeros, in Estremadura, about 1500. “Of a noble but reduced family he was enabled, by the favor of Pedrarias Davila, to spend several years at one of the universities, and distinguished himself in literary studies, and especially in athletic accomplishments. In 1519 he accompanied his patron on his second expedition to America as governor of Darien, and was the most intrepid opponent of the oppressive administration of that officer. He supported Hernandez, in Nicaragua, in 1527, who perished by the hand of Davila in consequence of not heeding his advice. Withdrawing from the service of Davila, he explored, in 1528, the coast of Guatemala and Yucatan for seven hundred miles in search of the strait which was supposed to connect the two oceans. In 1532 De Soto joined Pizarro in his enterprise for conquering Peru. Being sent in 1533 with fifty horsemen and a few targeteers, to explore the highlands of Peru, he penetrated through a pass in the mountains and discovered the great road which led to the Peruvian capital, and was soon after selected by Pizarro to visit the Inca Atahualpa as ambassador. After the capture of the Inca, and when the latter had paid an immense sum for ransom, De Soto in vain expostulated with Pizarro for treacherously refusing to release the Peruvian monarch. He was

## FERNANDO DE SOTO.

prominent in the engagements which completed the conquest of Peru, and was the hero of the battle which resulted in the capture of Cuzco, the metropolis. He soon after returned to Spain, met a flattering reception from the emperor Charles V., and married the daughter of Davila, to whom he had long been attached."

In 1536 America was to the Spaniards a land of magnificent promise. Men of the highest rank and culture left their homes and positions and flocked to the new world. Up to this date, however, most of the expeditions had resulted disastrously. De Soto, undismayed by these failures, proposed to the emperor to undertake the conquest of Florida at his own expense, and early in April, 1536, with a large company of choice men, set sail from Spain. They were provided with everything that could possibly be necessary for conquest or for planting colonies. After stopping at Santiago de Cuba and Havana, where the ladies attached to the expedition were left, they crossed the Gulf of Mexico and anchored in the bay of Espiritu Santo, in May, 1539. Two months later De Soto sent all their ships back to Havana. The first year they marched and wandered through East Florida and in Georgia. The Indians they encountered on their route had been rendered hostile by the treatment they had met at the hands of the unfortunate Spanish invader Narvaez. One of his followers, who had been in slavery since the time of his leader's expedition, was captured by De Soto, and from that time served as his interpreter. Month after month the credulous and ambitious procession strolled through the wilderness in the vain hope of finding gold. The Indians constantly deluded them by stories of gold regions several miles further on, and several severe battles were fought. These engagements and the hardships they endured perceptibly diminished their numbers. At last, in the third year of their wanderings (1541), they emerged upon the banks of the Mississippi. They crossed it, and after marching to the mountainous region north of the Arkansas, returned to the "Great Father of Waters." Here, De Soto, who had been the life of the company, sickened and died, in 1542. The exact date of his death is uncertain. To conceal their loss from their enemies, the natives, his followers sank his body, wrapped in his mantle, in the river at midnight.

"He had crossed a large part of the continent and found nothing so remarkable as his burial place."

When he died the remnant of his army were only anxious to reach home in safety. Constructing rude boats they descended the river, and after various adventures reached the settlements in Mexico.





Wm. H. Miller

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## JOHN BLOOMFIELD JERVIS.

TIMOTHY JERVIS was one of the early settlers of Rome, Oneida County, New York. Here for a time he carried on his trade, that of a carpenter, and then turned his attention to farming. His son, John B. Jervis, afterward a distinguished civil engineer, was born December 14, 1795, at Huntington, Long Island. His boyhood was spent in Rome with his father, assisting in the daily labor of the farm. He attended a district school until he was fifteen years of age, when he left his books to commence life as a farmer, which it then seemed he was destined to make his permanent occupation. When about twenty-two years of age a circumstance occurred which, though apparently trifling, eventually decided his future career. Ground had been broken for the great Erie Canal in July, 1817. The general survey of the engineers having laid the route through the village of Rome, it became necessary to locate the line through a piece of cedar swamp in the vicinity. Young Jervis and one of his father's axemen were called upon to assist in the work for a few days. His own words will best narrate how this incident led to his becoming a civil engineer: "Myself and assistant were expert axemen, and, with the enthusiasm of a new and untried operation, we entered upon the work. In the course of proceeding it often happened that I was brought to wait a little time with the rod-man (as he was called), or target-bearer. At such times I was led to examine the target and notice the operations. I began to think I could do that duty, and so thoughts rambled in my mind of learning the art. At the last day of this service, I ventured, half jest and half earnest, to ask the principal,—What will you give me to go with you next year and carry one of those rods? To this he replied that he would give me twelve dollars per month. With some trepidation this engagement was settled, and I occupied such evenings and other times as my daily avocations permitted, in the study of surveying—the art at that time regarded as the basis of civil engineering."

After a few months' experience, Mr. Jervis was, in the spring of



## JOHN BLOOMFIELD JERVIS.

1819, appointed resident engineer of a party engaged upon a portion of the middle division in Madison and Onondaga counties. From that time to the completion and formal opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, he was attached to the working force in various official positions. In March of that year he accepted the position of Principal Assistant Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railway Company, which projected a line of communication to connect the coal mines of the Lackawanna Valley with New York City. A personal examination of the country resulted in his favoring an independent canal throughout. This was completed in 1828. In 1830 Mr. Jervis, who had become Chief Engineer of the company, resigned the position, to superintend the construction of a railroad from Albany to Schenectady, which is now an important section of the New York Central route.

In 1836 Mr. Jervis received an invitation from the commissioners of the projected great aqueduct of New York City, to become the Chief Engineer of the enterprise. He accepted the charge, and for six years was actively engaged in his engineering duties. The Croton Dam, the Sing Sing and High Bridges, the distributing reservoir in Forty-second Street, New York City, and the prominent features of the Croton Aqueduct, are his productions. He next directed the Cochituate Water Works at Boston, which were finished under his advice as Consulting Engineer in 1848. About the same time he was appointed Chief Engineer of the projected line to Albany of the Hudson River Railroad Company. In August, 1849, he resigned the position, but was retained as Consulting Engineer.

In 1850 Mr. Jervis spent four months in Europe, most of the time in England. During his visit he was so fortunate as to be present at the launch of one of the large tubes of the magnificent bridge over the Menai Straits. Upon his return to the United States he directed the construction of the remaining link of the Michigan Southern and Northern Illinois Railroad. In 1851, as President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, he commenced that important line. In 1861 he was appointed general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He retained this position for more than two years, and continued to act as engineer till 1866. Since that date he has not engaged in the active pursuit of his profession.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College on the 27th of June, 1878.

Mr. Jervis is the author of a treatise on "Railway Property," and a little volume entitled "The Question of Labor and Capital."





*S. A. Stingham*

## SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

REAR-ADMIRAL SILAS H. STRINGHAM, of the United States Navy, was born in Middletown, Orange County, New York, November 7, 1798. After receiving a fair education, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1809, and was ordered to the "President," under Commodore Rogers, and for the succeeding four years found naval life no holiday sport. He was on board the "President" during the memorable fight on the 16th of May, 1811, with the English corvette "Little Belt," which was one of the immediate causes of the war of 1812.

In 1814 he became lieutenant, and was ordered to the "Spark," of Commodore Decatur's Algerine squadron. In 1817 he was transferred to the "Erie," and in the fall of 1818 to the "Peacock." In 1819 he was ordered to the "Cyane," and convoyed the ship "Elizabeth," which carried to the African coast the first settlers to the future Republic of Liberia. On their arrival, each lieutenant was put in command of a boat to board vessels supposed to be slavers. Capturing four of them, he was made prize-commodore, and sent home in charge of the prizes. In 1821 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Hornet" as first lieutenant, and on the West India station captured a notorious pirate ship and slaver. In 1822 he was ordered to the "Cyane," which formed a part of the Mediterranean squadron. He was employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1825 to 1829; then assigned to the "Peacock," and sent in search of the missing "Hornet," and while engaged in the search was transferred to the sloop "Falmouth" as commander, and sent to Carthage. Returning to New York in 1830, the next five years were spent in shore service; and in 1835 he was ordered to the command of the "John Adams." In 1837 he was appointed second in command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1842 he received his commission as captain in the navy, to date from September 8, 1841. He was then ordered to the "Independence." In 1843 he was appointed commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he remained till 1846.

## SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

At the commencement of the Mexican War, Captain Stringham was ordered to the "Ohio," and sailed from Boston to Vera Cruz. He took an active part in the bombardment of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. After the reduction of the fort, the "Ohio" returned to New York, and on her way called at Havana, being the first American ship-of-the-line which had ever entered that port. In 1851 he was made commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and in April, 1852, was assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. In 1855 he returned to the United States, and was assigned to the command of the Charlestown Navy Yard, which he held until May, 1859, when he was allowed a little respite from active duty.

In March, 1861, he was ordered to Washington as member of a naval court-martial, and on special duty, and while there was appointed flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron, and ordered to the "Minnesota" as his flag-ship. He was honored with the preparation of the first of those combined naval and military expeditions which have crowned the American navy with such glory. On the 26th of August, the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads for Hatteras Inlet. On the morning of the 28th an attack was made upon the forts, and the bombardment of Fort Clark was continued until half-past one p.m., when both forts hauled down their flags, and the garrison of Fort Clark escaped to Fort Hatteras. The fleet ceased firing, and the "Monticello" was sent into the inlet to discover whether the forts intended to surrender. When within six hundred yards of Fort Hatteras, the occupants of that fort commenced firing upon her. Perceiving this, Stringham went to her assistance with the "Wabash," "Susquehanna," and "Minnesota," and soon compelled them to cease firing. The next morning the fleet renewed its firing upon Fort Hatteras. About eleven o'clock a white flag was displayed from the fort, and the preliminaries having been agreed upon, the garrison, consisting of seven hundred and fifteen men, surrendered to Flag-Officer Stringham and General Butler who commanded the land forces. For this affair Flag-Officer Stringham received the thanks of the Government. In September, 1861, he was, at his own request, relieved from his command. In July, 1862, he was made a rear-admiral on the retired list. During the year 1863 he was assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard as commandant of the station, and was thus employed during the remainder of the war.

Rear-Admiral Stringham died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, February 7, 1876. At the time of his death he was Port Admiral of the port of New York, which position he had held since 1867.





Thomas A. Scott

## THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT is one of the most prominent men who have been engaged in the service and management of public railways. He was born in Loudon, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1823, and received his education at the village district school of that place. When ten years old he left his books, and began work in a country store, and was employed in three different towns until 1841. He then entered a collector's office at Columbia, Pennsylvania, as a clerk under the Board of Canal Commissioners, and continued in that capacity there, and in Philadelphia, for several years.

In 1851 he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one of the leading railway corporations of the United States. He was on duty first at Hollidaysburg, then an important shipping-point between the railroad and the canal, and was afterwards placed in charge of the business of the Company passing over the Portage Road and the Western Division of the State Canal. Upon the completion of the Western Division of the railroad he was appointed its Superintendent. He continued in that position until 1858, when he was made General Superintendent of the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. In 1860, on the death of Mr. William B. Foster, Vice-President of the Company, he was elected to succeed him.

During the ensuing ten years the Pennsylvania Railroad increased greatly in length; new branches and leased roads came under its control, and the traffic grew rapidly. "The prosperity of this great corporation has been shared with the State whose name it bears. Local interests have been fostered, local business encouraged, and everything possible done to show that the interests of the people and the railway were inseparable, and that the advantage of the one was the profit of the other. Branches have been built into the valleys to develop the iron, coal, lumber, oil, and other resources of the State, which have added largely to its wealth, and also served to feed the main line; and the



THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.

same wise foresight has been quick to perceive the value of connecting lines, and, by timely securing them, control the trade of large sections of country, and bring increased earnings to the parent company. By purchase or lease, many leading interests within the State of Pennsylvania have been harmonized, and the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, Philadelphia and Erie, the Erie and Pittsburgh, and other lines are thus worked with the utmost economy and efficiency to secure one general result. Outside the State this same policy has necessitated at times the most prompt and decisive action; and in these emergencies the singularly clear perception and executive ability of Mr. Scott have shown to rare advantage."

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Scott became Assistant-Secretary of War, and as such directed the transportation of our armies. He directed the reconstruction of the road from Annapolis, which opened communication with, and did much to aid the troops that saved the National Capital. He served in this capacity under Secretaries Cameron and Stanton till the fall of 1862, when he returned to Philadelphia. He was again called into service by Secretary Stanton, after the battle of Chickamauga, to go to Louisville and aid in the movement of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps by the way of Nashville, to the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The Army of the Tennessee was so reinforced as to be able to drive in full retreat the enemy who had held it in so perilous a position.

About 1870 Mr. Scott became President of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

On the 3d of June, 1874, Mr. Scott was elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed Mr. Thomson, who died in May of that year.

With all the labor, however, thus thrown upon him, he has the happy faculty of rapid business dispatch; and when the work is once done he is able to dismiss it utterly, and on leaving his office to leave all business cares behind him. This is partly due to a vigorous physique, which seems to defy toil, and also to an elastic temperament, which never regrets what is unalterable, but is ever busy in devising new schemes to accomplish a desired end.





*Epes Sargent*

## EPES SARGENT.

EPES SARGENT, author and journalist, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 27, 1812. In early childhood his family removed to Boston, where he entered the public Latin school. He pursued his studies there for five years, with the exception of six months which were spent in a visit to Europe with his father. After his return home he and half a dozen other boys started a small weekly paper called the Literary Journal. In it he published some account of his experience in Russia. He entered Harvard University, but did not graduate.

Mr. Sargent became editorially engaged at an early age. Commencing with his first boyish efforts in the Literary Journal and the Collegian, a Harvard monthly, he has since been connected with The Token, Parley's Magazine, The New England Magazine, The Boston Daily Advertiser, the Boston Atlas, the New York Mirror, the New Monthly Magazine, the Boston Transcript, and the School Monthly. He has also contributed to the Knickerbocker, the Atlantic Monthly, and other periodicals. He assisted Mr. S. G. Goodrich in the preparation of his Geography, and several of the "Peter Parley" books.

Mr. Sargent edited the Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, with Memoirs and Notes. He also edited the works and memoirs of the following poets: Collins, Gray, and Goldsmith, all in one volume; Samuel Rogers, Thomas Hood, and Horace and James Smith. The Modern Acting Drama was published under his supervision for ten years. Also Selections in Poetry, Select Works of Benjamin Franklin, including his Autobiography, with Memoir and Notes. The Memoir, including the Autobiography, was afterward published separately.

Mr. Sargent is widely known as an author. Among his works are: "Wealth and Worth; or, Which Make the Man?" "What's to be Done? or The Will and The Way;" "The Life and Services of Henry Clay," said to have been preferred by Mr. Clay to any other life

## EPES SARGENT.

of him ; "The Mariner's Library ;" "American Adventure by Land and Sea ;" "The Critic Criticised ; a Reply to a Review of Webster's Orthographical System in the Democratic Review ;" "Arctic Adventure by Sea and Land ;" "Original Dialogues ;" "Fleetwood ;" "Planchette ; or, the Despair of Science : an Account of Modern Spiritualism ;" and "Peculiar : A Tale of the Great Transition." He has published anonymously a number of prose works.

Mr. Sargent is the author of a series of five Readers for schools, followed by Primer, Intermediate books, and Spelling-books, and of the Standard Speaker, the Intermediate Standard Speaker, and the Primary Standard Speaker. The success which they met with was due to the great care bestowed upon them, and the good taste with which they were executed.

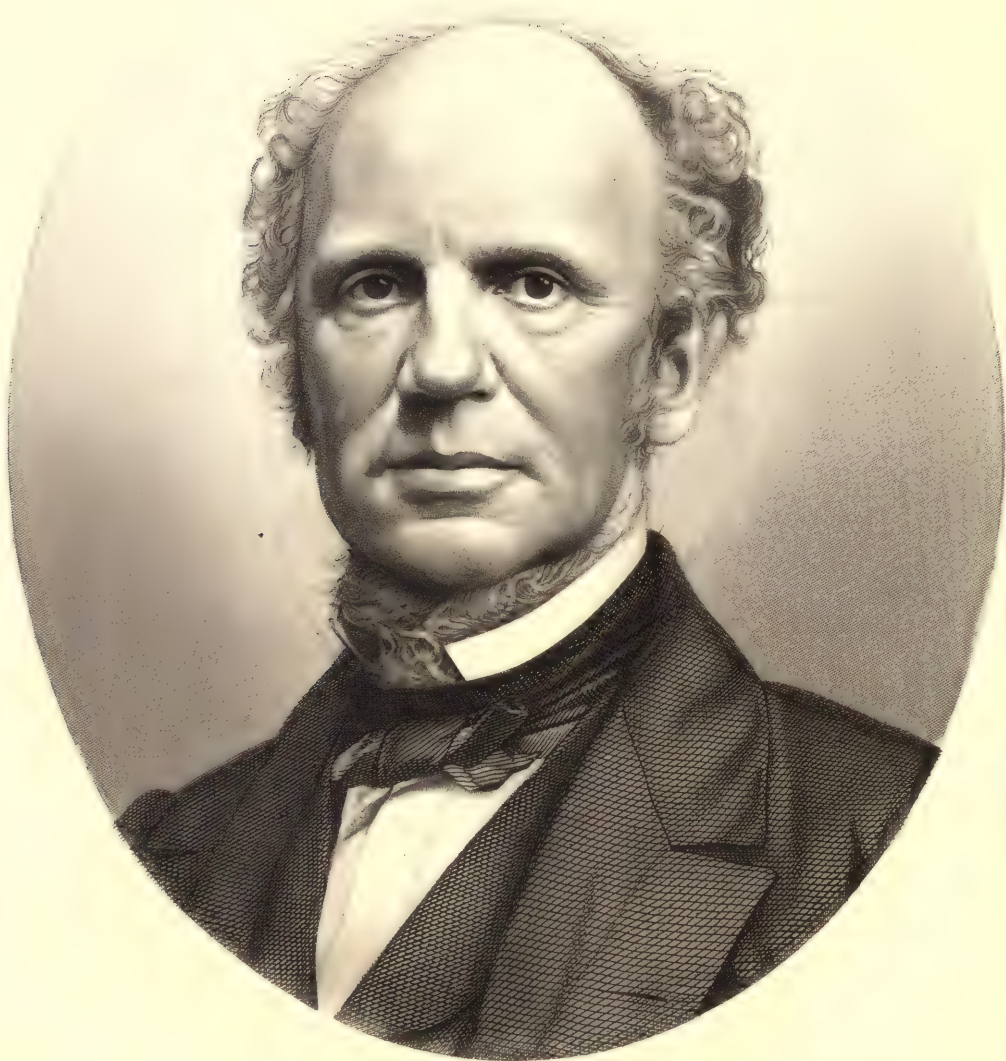
Mr. Sargent has written several very successful plays. In 1836 he wrote for Miss Josephine Clifton a five-act play, entitled "The Bride of Genoa." The next year he wrote for Miss Ellen Tree the tragedy of "Velasco." His other plays are "Change makes Change," a comedy ; and "The Priestess," a tragedy in five acts.

As a poet Mr. Sargent will be long remembered, especially as the composer of "A Life on the Ocean Wave," which for many years has been a favorite with all classes. In 1849 an edition of his poems was published, under the title, "Songs of the Sea and other Poems." It is composed chiefly of a number of spirited lyrics, several of which have been set to music. A series of sonnets is included, "Shells and Seaweeds : Records of a Summer Voyage to Cuba." "It evinces a fine fancy, with keen appreciation of the beautiful in natural scenery." In 1869 he published "The Woman who Dared : A Poem."

As a lecturer, Mr. Sargent has been widely known before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and similar associations in the Middle and Eastern States.

John Osborn Sargent, a brother of Epes Sargent, was a well-known lawyer, journalist, and author.





*Horatio Seymour*

## HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE ancestors of the Honorable Horatio Seymour, one of the most distinguished citizens of the State of New York, were among the earliest settlers in Hartford, Connecticut. During the Revolutionary war, Moses Seymour distinguished himself as an officer in the Connecticut militia. Another member of the family was at one time the Representative of the State of Vermont in the Senate of the United States; while still another represented the State of Connecticut in the same body. Henry Seymour, the father of the Honorable Horatio Seymour, was a native of Connecticut, but removed early in life to Onondaga County, New York, where the son was born May 31, 1811. His wife descended from Colonel Forman, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution.

The early boyhood of the future statesman was spent in his birth-place. When he was seven years of age the family removed to Utica. Soon after the change to the new home, he was sent to a private academy, from which he entered Hobart College, where he remained until his fifteenth year. He next entered the Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated with honor. Returning to Utica he entered the office of a well-known attorney of that place. Upon the completion of his legal studies he was admitted to the Oneida bar, and commenced the practice of law in Utica. He was beginning to be very favorably known as a lawyer of fine abilities, when by the death of both his father and father-in-law, he came into possession of a large property. The care of these estates seemed to require his whole time and attention, and he accordingly determined to abandon his profession and devote himself to his private duties.

Many of the most able men of the Seymour family have been strong Democrats. Mr. Horatio Seymour also has always been attached to that party. In 1841 he was chosen to the office of Mayor of Utica, and the same year was elected to the State Assembly by a large majority, and was thrice re-elected. In 1845 he was chosen Speaker of the House. From the time of his entrance upon political life his views



## HORATIO SEYMOUR.

upon all questions affecting the people and the affairs of his native State and the nation at large, have been entitled to great weight. In 1846 he retired from office, but continued to take an active interest in politics and to labor for the good of his party, the members of which regarded him with high consideration. In 1850 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was not elected. In 1852 he was again nominated for that office, and was this time successful. In 1854 he received the nomination for the third time, but in the ensuing election was defeated by a small majority.

In the early days of the late Civil War, Mr Seymour assisted in raising troops and forwarding them to the front in defense of the National Government. He was for some time Chairman of the War Committee in Oneida County. In 1862 he was for the fourth time the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York, and was elected. Upon the outbreak of the great riot of July, 1863, in New York City, Governor Seymour hastened to that city, and, repairing at once to the City Hall, addressed the large crowd gathered there to hear him. By his personal popularity he succeeded in finally dispersing the rioters and checking the commotion. He also prevented further trouble by organizing large forces of respectable citizens to assist the police in maintaining public order. He next appealed to the President, urging a suspension of the Draft, that being one of the primary causes of public disturbance. In 1864 Governor Seymour was President of the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago; and in 1868 presided over the one held in New York. In the well-remembered campaign of the last named year his name was brought still more prominently before the people of the United States, having received the Democratic nomination for President. It need not be recorded here that General Grant, the Republican nominee, was elected. In 1875 Horatio Seymour was President of the National Dairymen's Association. Later, he was elected President of the Prison Association of the United States.

Mr. Seymour is a gentleman of dignified personal appearance and genial in manner. In social life he is respected and esteemed for his unimpeachable private character. Even his harshest political opponents concede his high principle and purity of conduct. His long experience in politics has made him a master in the art; while his eloquence and grace as a public speaker, added to his genial disposition, have not only made him a power in his party, but have also secured for him a host of ardent admirers and warm personal friends.





*S. P. Atwater*

## SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.

SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, Major-General of Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General of the Regular Army of the United States, was born September 30, 1805, in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He is of German descent. His grandfather, who came to this country about the time of Braddock's campaign in the French and Indian war, was the first white settler in Manheim.

S. P. Heintzelman was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1826. The same year he was brevetted second lieutenant in the Third Infantry. In 1833 he became first lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He was appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department United States Army during the Creek war in Alabama. In 1846, when the law passed separating the staff from the line of the army, he resigned his staff commission and went into Mexico as captain of the Second Infantry, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Huamantla. In 1848 he was ordered to California, and assigned the command of the Southern District. In 1850 the Indians became troublesome, but he brought them into subjection, for which service he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel by the President. In 1858 he joined his regiment in Texas as major of the First Infantry. When the Cortinas difficulty broke out, he was ordered to take command of the forces on the Rio Grande. After several engagements with the Mexicans, he dispersed Cortinas' band, and drove them back into Mexico.

Foreseeing the political difficulties of the country, he obtained leave of absence, and reported at Washington in February, 1861. In May he was made Acting Inspector-General of the Department of Washington. He was shortly afterwards made a brigadier-general of volunteers and colonel in the Seventeenth United States Infantry. On May 21, he commanded the first troops that crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and at midnight took possession of Arlington Heights and the surrounding country. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, where

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he commanded the extreme right of the army. In this engagement he was severely wounded in the arm. Refusing to leave the field or even to dismount, he only waited to have the bullet cut out and the wound dressed, then putting spurs to his horse, "grim old Heintzelman," as his companions at West Point and in the army delighted to call him, was quickly in the midst of his division, and led it to the last with undiminished courage.

After the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, and its division into five corps, General Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the third corps, and ordered to the Peninsula. His troops were the first to land there, and were in the advance of the army in its march on Yorktown. In the battle of Williamsburg his divisions gained a complete victory. His commission of major-general of volunteers dated from this battle.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, General Heintzelman with his corps repulsed their foe and drove them back toward their defences at Richmond. For his action in the battle at Seven Pines, which occurred the following day, he was made a brevet brigadier-general in the regular service. Later occurred the Seven Days' battle, in which he fought at Peach Orchard, Savage Station, and Charles City Cross Roads.

After leaving the Peninsula he hastened to the assistance of Pope, and was engaged at the Second Bull Run battle, and at Chantilly. From September, 1862, to February, 1863, he held the command of all the troops and forts south of the Potomac. At the end of that time he was given the Department of Washington, which he retained until October of that year. He was next placed in command of the Northern Department, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with headquarters at Columbus. Early in 1866 he was sent to Texas, and was soon placed in command of the Port of Galveston, and of the Fifth Military District, with headquarters at New Orleans. In 1869 he retired from active service with the full rank of major-general.

"He never shirked a hardship himself, and never inflicted one, except when the exigencies of the service demanded it. Happy in his refined social and domestic relations, his moral influence was always pure, as his charity for the faults of others was broad. Impatient of inaction, hot and impetuous when the battle was on, yet never reckless nor careless of the lives of his men, he had at once the coolness, the determined bravery, the unselfishness, and the *esprit* which go to make the true soldier, and his career must be regarded as one of the most distinguished and successful in the army of the Union."





*Edmund Burke*

## ELIPHALET NOTT.

ELIPHALET NOTT, D.D., LL.D., was born in the town of Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, June 25th, 1773.

Despite the straitened circumstances of his parents and the meagre advantages of a backwoods school "keeping" but two months of the winter and distant five miles from his home, his native talent, developed by the care of a mother remarkable alike for intelligence, energy, and piety, early gained for him the respect of the community in which he began his career. At eighteen, while studying Theology, he also filled the Principalship of the Plainfield Academy. His rare knowledge of character, his firm yet genial methods, and his substitution of moral for physical discipline (then quite a new experiment) gained a success which made it doubtful whether education or the ministry would be his greater field of usefulness. The splendid results of his life-work proved him to have had an extraordinary call to both.

In 1796 he proceeded to his field of missionary labor at Cherry Valley in the State of New York. There also he preached and taught school during two years until called to the Presbyterian Church at Albany. He was then but twenty-five years old. The master-minds of the law and of statesmanship, the popular representatives from all portions of the State, such men as Hamilton, Spencer, Kent, Clinton, were regular or frequent attendants on his preaching; as also were the young of all denominations. His fine presence and delivery, his clearness in the development of his theme suggesting, if not suggested by, the admirable French models, his passages of vivid description and ardent appeal produced an impression second probably to no other pulpit oratory in our country in that day.

After six years of ministry in Albany, Mr. Nott was called to the Presidency of Union College. He found the institution possessing a small Faculty, only forty students and no pecuniary resources. By common consent of its Trustees and Faculty, the selection of teachers,



## ELIPHALET NOTT.

the direction of courses of study, the management of finances, the erection of buildings were left with complete confidence to his sagacity, tact and taste. Long before it was thought of elsewhere, he introduced into the curriculum the Scientific course, which has since become a prominent feature in every college. Laboring for Union with unwearied persistence, he justified the words of Dr. Tayler Lewis, calling him "the first of College presidents, the founder and guardian genius of this institution." In ten years its numbers had increased fivefold, and on his retirement from presidential duties its property was valued at half a million.

Amid these various labors Doctor Nott made time to aid every movement for the good of society. On Sundays, he would drive out to some little country congregation near, to preach to them; and he often expressed his happiness in such simple, humble work for the Master. His visits to the large cities always, of course, brought invitations to their most prominent pulpits. In his advocacy of the better observance of the Sabbath, he lectured, wrote, and organized individual effort. He labored earnestly for the rights of the negro; and but for some untoward action of the extreme abolitionists, he would have completed, in connection with several eminent statesmen, a scheme for abolishing slavery without civil convulsion or considerable disturbance to Southern interests. He was among the first to preach and to practise Total Abstinence. The great Common School system of this State owes its establishment to no one person more largely than to President Nott. His counsel on important ecclesiastical and political movements was often sought by their leaders; by Bishop Alonzo Potter (his son-in-law) regarding the administration of his diocese; by Secretary Wm. H. Seward, in the frequent difficulties of his own public career and in grave national crises. The material comfort of community also owes a great debt to those persistent experiments which produced the base-burning stove and several improvements in machinery.

Endowed with a sound physique, always simple in his food, abstaining totally during most of his life from all stimulants (including tobacco), a hard and willing worker, President Nott retained good general health and mental vigor till he was eighty-six years old. His last sermon was preached on Thanksgiving Day of 1860. After some years marked by frequent suffering—a suffering accepted with humble trust and soothed by a wifely devotion which knew no rest through day or night—he departed this life at Union College, January 29th, 1866.





John Jay—

## JOHN JAY.

THROUGHOUT the successive generations of two centuries, the name of Jay has been an honored one. Pierre Jay, a Huguenot merchant of New Rochelle, France, fled to England in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His son Augustus, for the same cause, emigrated to America, which has been the home of his descendants. He was the grandfather of John Jay, LL.D., a patriot of the American Revolution and the early days of the Republic. This talented and venerated statesman was graduated at Columbia College, New York. He was a leading member of the first Continental Congress, and was the author of the eloquent "Address to the People of Great Britain," of which Thomas Jefferson said that it was the production "of the finest pen in America." He was a prominent member of the New York Convention of 1776, and served on the most important committees. Mr. Jay was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, and was one of the Commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain, signing the treaty of peace at Paris in 1783. On his return to New York he held the position of Secretary of Foreign Affairs for five years. In 1789, President Washington offered him the choice of any office in his power to bestow. He accepted that of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, which he resigned in 1794, to take the mission to England, where he succeeded in negotiating the treaty which bears his name. From 1795 to 1801 he was Governor of New York, and under his administration slavery was abolished in the State. From that time until his death, in 1829, he lived in the retirement of private life. His son, Judge William Jay, widely known as an author, jurist, and philanthropist, was the father of John Jay, the subject of this sketch.

The Honorable John Jay, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, was born in New York City, June 23, 1817. His education was commenced under private tutors, and was continued at Muhlenbergh's Institute, Flushing, and at Columbia College, New York, where he graduated at the age of nineteen, ranking

JOHN JAY.

second in his class. He then read law in the office of the late Daniel Lord, Jr., and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

In 1834, while pursuing his studies at college, young Mr. Jay became a manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. The decided stand thus early taken, regarding the long and much-discussed question of Abolition, was steadfastly maintained to the time when it became a matter of vital importance to the Union. Throughout the great struggle which resulted in favor of the cause which he supported, Mr. Jay was opposed to the annexation of Texas; and to the admission to the Union of any slave-owning territories. He also defended, in the New York courts, during several years, persons arrested as fugitive slaves.

During the Civil War, Mr. Jay was associated first with the Loyal National League of New York, which had numerous branches throughout the State, and also with the Union League Club. He was a manager of the Freedman's Aid Society of New York. In 1865 he assisted in accomplishing a union of all the Aid Societies of the North and West, and took part in the inauguration of the Freedman's Aid Union at Cooper Institute. During the war of the rebellion he advocated the enlistment of colored men, a Proclamation of Emancipation, the organization of a Freedman's Bureau, and the adoption by Congress of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. In the autumn of that year he visited Europe for the second time. During his absence he was elected President of the Union League Club. This position he held until 1869, when President Grant appointed him Minister to Austria. He resigned this position in the autumn of 1874. In January, 1877, he was again elected to the Presidency of the Union League Club. In the following December he withdrew his name as a candidate for re-election. In April, 1877, he acted as chairman of a committee to investigate the New York Custom House. He has been for many years Manager and Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, as well as a member of several other societies. He is the author of numerous anti-slavery addresses and pamphlets; of pamphlets on subjects connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church; and has published legal arguments, political addresses, reports, etc. In October, 1878, he delivered an eloquent address on "The Value of the Bible as a National Defense," before the Westchester County Bible Society, of which his father and his grandfather each in succession long held the position of President. The latter was also one of the earlier Presidents of the American Bible Society.

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